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FLOWERING TREES OF THE ORIENT

Garden Nurseries

A. E. WOHLERT
PENN VALLEY
NARBERTH, PENNSYLVANIA

Oriental Flowering Trees

Japanese Roseflowering and Weeping Cherries

Chinese Flowering Crabs

Double Flowering Peach

Flowering Plums

Magnolias

Etc.

THE GARDEN NURSERIES

A. E. WOHLERT, *Owner*

Montgomery Avenue, Penn Valley, Narberth, Pa.

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Our trees are planted everywhere throughout the United States in parks and private places. See list of parks on pages 9 and 10.

History of Japanese Roseflowering Cherries

The following is an extract taken from Circular No. 31, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by Paul Russell, Assistant Botanist.

"Since ancient times the Japanese have looked on the flowering cherries with a feeling of admiration closely akin to reverence and have given the utmost care to growing and propagating the finer types. At the outset only the single-flowering types were known, but later the double-flowering kinds, which probably originated as sports, were given special attention and perpetuated by grafting.

"The earliest introduction into Europe of a double-flowered Japanese Cherry appears to have been in 1822, when Samuel Brookes, a nurseryman at Ball's Pond, Newington Green, England, introduced from Canton, China, a cherry with double white flowers. This was described in 1830 by the English Botanist Lindley as Prunus Serrulata. The wild single-flowered form of this variable species is reported to be growing wild from Hupeh, China, through Chosen to southern Japan. Miyoshi considers this cherry to be the same species as the majority of the cultivated Japanese varieties. Soon after 1850 living plants of flowering cherries began to reach Europe from Japan, but, except for isolated specimens representing only a few varieties, these ornamental trees are still comparatively little known in that part of the world.

"In the United States the first recorded introduction of the double-flowering cherries was in March, 1862, when George Rogers Hall brought in 15 varieties, giving them to Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. These apparently have since entirely disappeared. According to Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., the first introduction of a single-flowering Japanese Cherry was in 1890, when Dr. William S. Bigelow sent seeds of the Yamasakura variety (Prunus serrulata sachalinensis) to the Arnold Arboretum. One Pennsylvania nursery claims to have listed double-flowering varieties since 1890. In 1903 the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry received from Japan, through the late Barbour Lathrop and David Fairchild, a collection of 30 named varieties of flowering cherries. In the following year a collection of 50 named varieties was received from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan. The propagation and distribution of these and later importations have been important factors in establishing the flowering cherries in the eastern United States. Increasing interest in these plants also led to

their introduction, on a smaller scale, by private individuals, either from European nurseries or direct from Japan. In 1906 Doctor Fairchild introduced 25 of the best single-flowering and double-flowering varieties from Japan and planted them at his place in North Chevy Chase, Md., where many of them are still growing. The largest varietal collection of these cherries in this country has been assembled at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and an excellent collection is also maintained at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

"Probably the best known and most popular collection, however, is that in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. In 1912, through the generosity of the city of Tokyo, Japan, nearly 2,000 trees, including the best varieties known to Japanese horticulturists, were presented to the City of Washington and planted in Potomac Park. The earliest flowering variety of this collection, the Yoshino, which encircles the Tidal Basin with its nearly 1,000 trees, bursts into bloom usually late in March or early in April. The other 11 varieties growing along the East and West Drive open their flowers in rapid succession about the time the Yoshino has ceased blooming, making a continuous display for over a month.

Japanese Cherry: Ruth Wohlert

Japanese Roseflowering Cherry Shirofugen Zakura

HARDINESS—"At the present time it is known that the flowering cherries can be grown satisfactorily throughout the Eastern States, generally, with the exception of the far South and extreme North, where sufficient tests have not yet been made." (Editor's note: We have sold Japanese Flowering Cherries in nearly all the States east of the Rocky Mountains, and have had no complaint on account of their lack of hardiness or adaptability.)

"The flowering cherry collections at Rochester, N. Y., and, with some exceptions, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., have withstood successfully the winters of those sections, although in both instances the proximity of a large body of water has doubtless tempered the extreme cold. At Jamaica Plain a number of varieties, including the Fugenzo, Kwanzan, Shirofugen, Ichiyo, and Kirin, have proved entirely hardy. These are recommended for growing in northern New England by E. H. Wilson, who considers them to be derived from Prunus Serrulata Sachalinensis. The different forms of P. subhirtella are also hardy there.

"In general, it may be said that the flowering cherries can be grown throughout the same areas as the peach, and even somewhat farther north."

FRUITING HABITS—"The double-flowering cherries do not produce fruits, so far as is known, and only occasionally are fruits found on the semi-double forms. Even the single varieties fruit very sparingly, with a few regional exceptions. This non-fruiting habit is generally true of the trees in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., possibly because of late spring frosts.

At the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., however, moderate crops are borne practically every year by the single forms, and at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., nearly all of the single-flowering cherries bear good crops of seeds annually. Unusually late frosts sometimes injure the flowers of the Yoshino (Prunus yedœnsis) at the Arboretum, and the results are a very light crop. Further tests with the flowering cherries will no doubt indicate other regions favorable to seed production."

SOIL AND MOISTURE—"In any reasonably good, well-drained soil, with average moistures, these cherries should thrive. In general, the same soil conditions should obtain under which the fruiting types of cherries do best.

PLANTING, PRUNING, AND GENERAL CARE—"The double-flowering cherries are seen to best advantage when planted singly or in small groups against a dark background, either of evergreens or of small structure which harmonizes in color with the flowers. The single-flowering forms also show up well under similar situations, although they are more suitable than the double varieties for planting along parkways and avenues. Care must be taken to allow enough room between the trees, especially those of spreading habit; forty feet apart would be a good general planting practice. (My opinion is that 20 to 25 feet is a very liberal distance under usual conditions. A. E. Wohlert.) Furthermore, the trees require plenty of sunlight for best development. Since they are grown primarily for the sake of the flowers, pruning the trees is not advisable, except to remove dead wood or to correct some undesirable tendency in habit. Cultivation and fertilizing are helpful, especially with young trees, and should be carried on in the same general way as with the cherries of fruiting types.

Japanese Roseflowering Cherry: Paul Wohlert, Deep Pink, Semi-double, Fragrant

DISEASES AND PESTS—"In general, the flowering cherries are subject to the same diseases and pests as other rosaceous woody plants, and similar

control measures are advocated. So far as is known, no disease or pest has assumed serious proportions among these trees in this country.

"Occasionally trees are infested with the larvæ of the oriental peach moth (laspeyresia molesta), which blackens the ends of some of the branches. No effective remedy has yet been found against this moth, but it has not proved a serious pest as far as the Japanese Cherries are concerned."

Japanese Roseflowering Cherries

Quite likely these trees should be called "Asiatic" Flowering Cherries, as plenty of indications exist pointing to the fact that the Japanese Flowering Cherry originated in China. Chinese civilization is older and the Chinese horticulture was well established and in full bloom while Japan was yet immersed in barbarism, but inasmuch as we received these Cherries through Japan and under Japanese labels, they became known as *Japanese* Cherries. All the flowering trees now sold by our nurseries have been propagated from stock which was imported over twenty years ago. No recent importations have been made.

Amanogawa Cherry Trees

Among the flowering trees, the Japanese Roseflowering Cherry takes the lead, possibly because of the popular appeal of the well advertised "Cherry Season" of Japan, when tourists by thousands visit that country.

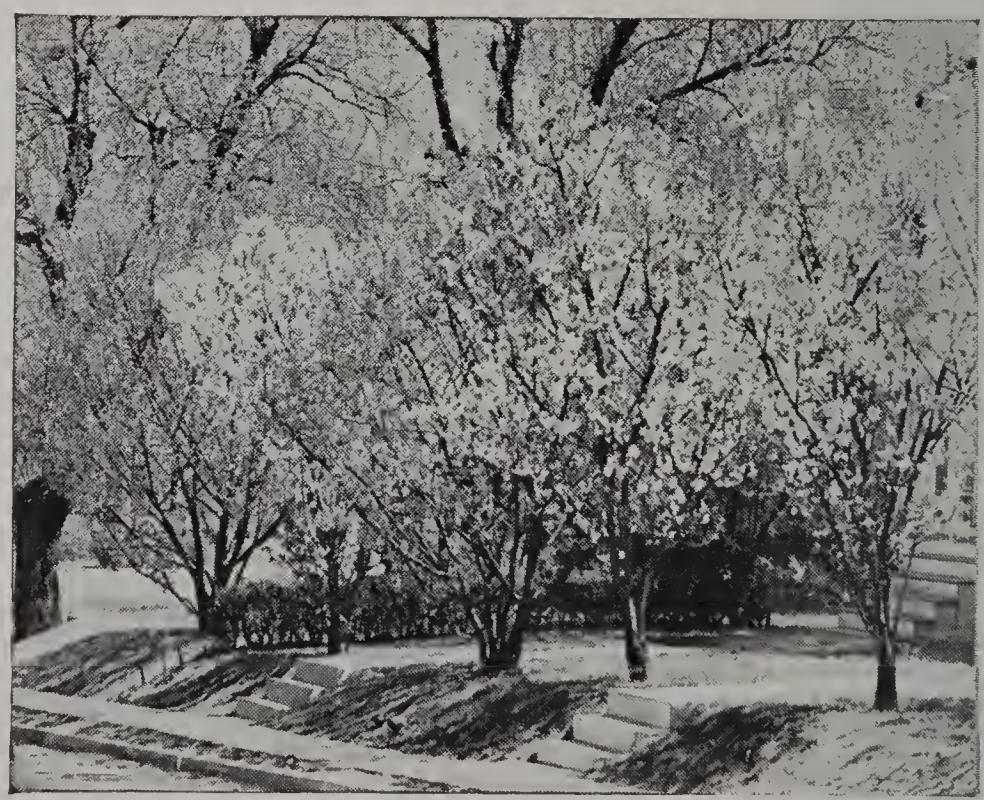
The Japanese Cherry trees vary a great deal in form and therefore can be adapted to many various uses in decorating the garden. One type resembles the elm in its vase form, being cylindrical in form when young, turning to vase-shape with age. Another type, the Amanogawa, is columnar in form like the Lombardy poplar, while the weeping form makes a large tree. Most of the cherries have wide spreading branches — some being vigorous growers, others of medium growth, and some rather dwarf.

Most of the Japanese Cherries are tinted pink. An exceptional variety or two are pure white. Fujizan (or Mt. Fuji) is a splendid double white, and Taizanfukun, an upright growing species, produces white, single flowers—a very desirable variety. This I did not realize until the trees were covered with the large, snow-white, fragrant flowers. A few varieties are red or old rose; some, such as Amanogawa, Mikurumageashi, Hosokawa-Beni and Paul Wohlert are pleasingly fragrant.

Shidare-Higan Zakura: Pyramidal Form of Japanese Weeping or Rosebud Cherry

The Cherry trees are admired from the time the first buds and flowers of the single earliest Beni-Higan blooms in April among the snows, followed by the deeper colored Shidare-Higan (or Weeping Cherry) right through the season of the Roseflowering Cherries. It is about one month from the earliest to the latest variety, until the windy day that brings down the petals, carpeting the lawns and walks in pink.

In summer the Japanese Cherry is an attractive tree with glossy green leaves presenting an appearance equal to that of the finest shade trees we have. In fall these leaves turn a brilliant scarlet and crimson, often strongly tinged with brown, making a blaze of color.

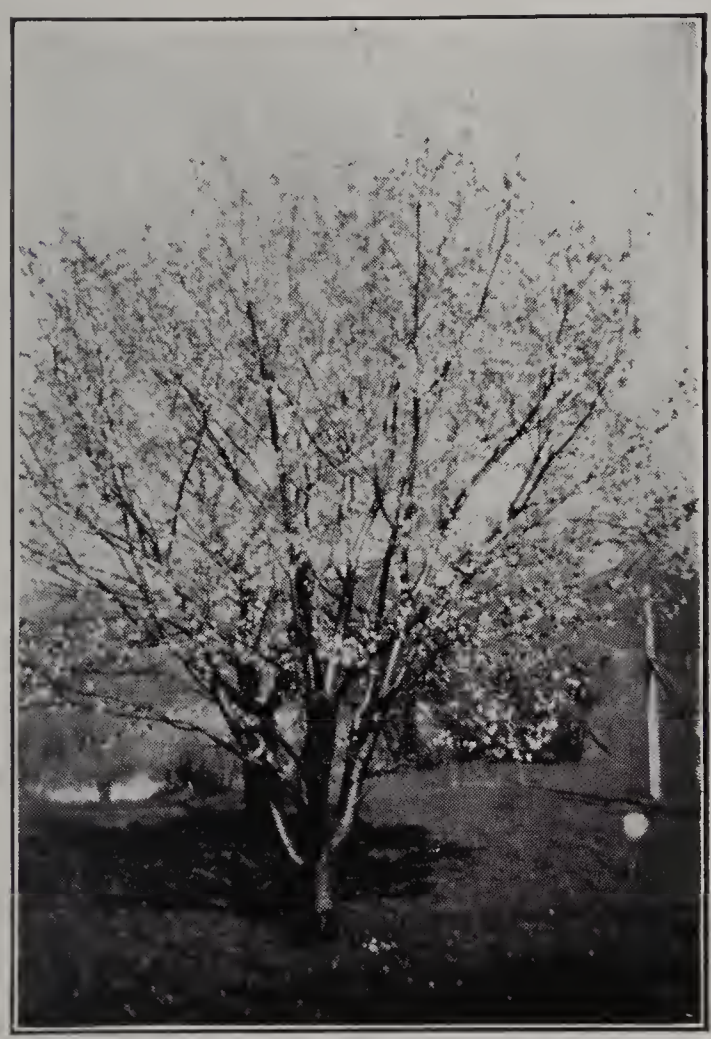


Flowering Cherry planted as street trees

In our section of Pennsylvania, Yoshino as well as all subhirtella sorts:

Weeping Cherry and Beni-Higan, produce heavy crops of fruit and seeds.

Many other varieties produce fertile seeds, all of which would probably grow if planted at once; if kept dry they would lose vitality. Imported Japanese Cherry seeds are rarely alive when they arrive, no matter where they are obtained.



Spring Cherry "Shiro Higan," early flowering

Many city parks are featuring these trees, thus giving to the public the benefit of gorgeous blooming trees. In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, extensive plantings have been made. When trees are desired for park purposes, for planting along driveways, foot paths, and to form Vistas, the best varieties are: Weeping Cherry, Yoshino, Kofugen, Kwanzan, Naden and Shirofugen. These sorts lend themselves particularly well to use as a "pergola" or leafy arbor. Planted in straight parallel rows they make a perfect shady retreat that is extremely effective and so attractive that the few for whom we have planted such a device have consistently refused us permission to photograph them, as they have no desire to have this feature made common.

Following are some of the Parks and Public Grounds displaying our Flowering Trees:

ALABAMA
- *Florence*, City Park
- *Selma*, City Park

CANADA
- *Guelph, Ont.*, Ontario Agricultural College

COLORADO
- *Denver*, City Park
- *Greeley*, City Park

CONNECTICUT
- *Greenwich*, City Park
- *Hartford*, City Park
- *New Haven*, Yale University

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- *Washington*,
  - Propagating Gardens
  - U. S. Soldiers Home
  - War Department
  - Potomac Park
  - Anacostia Park

DELAWARE
- *Wilmington*,
  - City Park
  - Wilmington High School

GEORGIA
- *Oglethorpe University*

HAWAII
- *Hilo*
- *Honolulu*

ILLINOIS
- *Decatur*, Decatur Park District
- *DeKalb*, State Normal School
- *Oak Park*, City Park

INDIANA
Evansville, City Park
Fort Wayne, City Park
Lafayette, Purdue University
Terre Haute, City Park
IOWA
Ames, State College
Council Bluffs, City Park
Des Moines, Des Moines Water Works
KANSAS
Fort Leavenworth, U. S. Barracks
Wichita, City Park
LOUISIANA
Pinesville, State Hospital
MARYLAND
Baltimore, Druid Hill Park
Johns Hopkins University
MASSACHUSETTS
Amherst, Mass. Agricultural College
Boston, City Park
Cambridge, Mt. Auburn Cemetery
Springfield, Colony Hills
MICHIGAN
Ann Arbor, University of Michigan
Detroit, Oakman Boulevard
MISSISSIPPI
University, University of Mississippi
MISSOURI
Columbia, University of Missouri
St. Louis, City Park
Springfield, State Teachers College
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord, City Park
NEW JERSEY
Allenhurst, City Park
Atlantic City, City Park
Camden, Ludington
Deal, Hollywood Golf Club
Elizabeth, Warinaco Park
Union Co. Park
Haddonfield, City Park
Lawrenceville, Lawrenceville School
Newark, Essex Co. Park System
Perth Amboy, City Park
Princeton, Princeton University
Washington Crossing, City Park
Trenton, The Barracks, Capitol Park
NEW YORK
Bronx, Botanical Gardens
Claremont Park
Bronxville, Westchester Co. Park System
Brooklyn, Botanic Garden
Hartsdale, Scarsdale Golf Club
Mamaroneck, Mamaroneck Park
New York, Riverdale-on-Hudson
Garden Club
Poughkeepsie, Rural Cemetery
Vassar College
Syracuse, Syracuse University
NORTH CAROLINA
Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina
Charlotte, City Park
Durham, Duke University
Raleigh, Meredith College
OHIO
Cincinnati, City Park
Longview Hospital
Cleveland, Nela Park
Hillsboro, Garden Club
Oberlin, Oberlin College
Toledo, City Park
Youngstown, Mill Creek Park
OKLAHOMA
Norman, University of Oklahoma
OREGON
Eugene, University of Oregon
PENNSYLVANIA
Ardmore, Lower Merion School District
Aspinwall, Fox Chapel Country Club
Easton, Lafayette College
Bryn Mawr, Baldwin School
Bryn Mawr College
Memorial Grounds
Drexel Hill, Arlington Cemetery
George School, George School
Harrisburg, Capitol Park
Haverford, Haverford Friends School
Haverford College
Lansdowne, Lansdowne Garden Club
Media, Rolling Green Golf Club
Narberth, Merion Meeting
Narberth Public School
Narbrook Park
Penn Valley, Road Planting
Newtown Square, Dunwoody Home
New Wilmington, Fair Oaks Cemetery
Philadelphia, Fairmount Park
Logan Square
Pennsylvania Hospital
Rittenhouse Square
West Laurel Hill Cemetery
William Penn Charter School
The Zoological Garden
Pittsburgh, Buhl Foundation, Chatham
Village
Reading, Reading Hospital
Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery
State College, Penn State College
Swarthmore, Swarthmore College Arboretum
SOUTH DAKOTA
Brookings, State College
Huron, City Park
Rapid City, City Park
TENNESSEE
Nashville, City Park
George Peabody College
TEXAS
Houston, City Park
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg, City Park
Roanoke, City Park
Warrenton, Warrenton Country School
WEST VIRGINIA
Huntington, City Park
WISCONSIN
Milwaukee, Grant Park

Prunus Subhirtella Beni Higan

bottom. Watch that the tree is placed no more than three inches deeper than it appeared to have been in the nurseries. Have the roots well spread out and pulverized soil scattered among the roots covering them thoroughly. This soil may be compacted by tramping on top; fill in and pile the soil up high; if planted in the autumn in order to shed surplus water. If spring planting, arrange to have the area surrounding the trunk from one inch to two inches lower than the lawn surface.

Fertilizer: A teacupful of Bone Meal may safely be mixed throughout the soil, but no fresh manure should be used. Old manure may be used sparingly. Manure may be used freely after the first year, when the trees become established.

Staking: Staking is advisable until the central lead or branch has attained sufficient height and strength. Until that time, the side shoots should be kept within bounds.

Caution: Labels should be tied to side shoots, never to main branches or trunk, as the tree may be ruined in

Cultural Directions: It is important that Japanese Roseflowering Cherries be planted in well drained soil. Soil as found in most gardens will be sufficiently fertile, but there is a distinct advantage in supplying a liberal amount of plant food after the first year.

Planting: For trees 5 to 6 feet high, dig a hole thirty inches wide and eighteen inches deep. Fill back, placing the best soil in the

A flowering branch of Amanogawa, illustrating the distribution of the flowers. All the branches are equally well studded with bloom

one year by tight wires or labels. The safest course is to remove all labels.

PROPAGATION: "In our section of Pennsylvania, Yoshino, as well as all subhirtella sorts: Weeping Cherry and Beni Higan, produce heavy crops of fruit and seeds. While Weeping Cherry seeds produce Weeping Cherry trees, the product is not worth being perpetuated, as superior sorts are in existence, such as our Shidare Higan. Yoshino and Beni Higan Cherries may be reproduced from seeds true to type with very little variation.

Fujizan zakura (Mt. Fuji)

The usual method of commercial propagation of Japanese Roseflowering Cherries and Weeping Cherries is budding on mazzard cherry understock. The mazzard is the hedgerow cherry found so abundantly in the thirteen original States—a close relative to the cultivated sweet cherries. We have found that Asiatic understock has no advantage over "mazzard" cherry so common in America. After all, it originated in Asia and is possibly more closely related to Flowering Cherries than the skeptics believe it to be or the sap of the two would not blend so perfectly. The objection we found to the budding procedure was that by the time the inserted bud grew, the understock would be two years older than the bud, causing a union that was not exactly perfect. This caused no serious inconvenience or injury, but while searching for a better method we discovered that by grafting a one-year-old twig on a one-year-old root, we had a better balance, and by planting these grafts deep enough we would have all on their own roots within one year. We feel this is a distinct advantage and have no intention of changing our system. In fact, we could offer our trees as being on their own roots.

Good varieties of JAPANESE ROSEFLOWERING CHERRIES, from an American viewpoint, are the following, in their sequence of bloom:

Japan Roseflowering Cherry Naden

BENI HIGAN (*Spring Cherry*) or Prunus subhirtella, blooms in early April among the snows. It has small, single, light-pink flowers produced in multitudes, absolutely covering the trees; indeed a lovely object after the winter's snow and frost, and no collection is complete without it.

Beni Higan is the Japanese Spring Cherry which the late Mr. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, calls "the most floriferous and perhaps the most delightful of all the Japanese Cherries." It is a large, low-branched shrub rather than a tree and it is not known as a wild plant. This variety is known as Higanzakura in Japan, where it is widely cultivated. There are large plants in the Arboretum collection where they have been growing since 1894 and where, covered with their drooping pink flowers, they are objects of wonderful beauty. The value of this variety is increased by the fact that the flowers often remain in good condition for ten or fourteen days.

AUTUMNALIS (*Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis*). This autumn-flowering variety is double, pale pink, and exceedingly prolific. The flowers are small, similar to Beni Higan. In the spring it blooms with Beni Higan, but it differs from all the other varieties inasmuch as in the autumn (October or November) it produces a crop of flowers so freely that you would believe no buds could possibly be left for spring blooming. However, when March arrives you will be surprised to see another crop of flowers just as abundant as the one you observed in the fall and winter.

Beni Higan (Prunus subhirtella). Habit of growth showing tree almost twice as wide as high. A blaze of light pink

This variety has been exceedingly scarce up to the present time, but we are now able to meet any reasonable demand. One of these unusual trees should positively be in every garden.

We have them in two forms: the "standard" form is grafted to a stem four to five feet high, forming a globular top, not stiff and formal, but as a small tree with small leaves and a profusion of flowers; the other form, "pyramid," is a bush or low tree branched from the ground. The ultimate height is possibly sixteen feet.

Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis (October Flowering Cherry)

The following is an extract from the April issue of the Arnold Arboretum Bulletin: "The so-called October-flowering Cherry (P. subhirtella autumnalis), which last autumn flowered sparingly, is this spring bearing an unusually large quantity of its pleasing semi-double pink passing to white blossoms. This is really a first class plant and one which ought to be widely known; although the flowers are semi-double, it frequently produces fruit."

In Pennsylvania this variety flowered freely as usual in October-November, and on account of the mild winter the blooming period was continued intermittently. It was in full bloom on Christmas day in the Philadelphia suburbs and on our place.

SHIDARE HIGAN ZAKURA (*Japanese Weeping Cherry, Prunus subhirtella pendula*) also called "Rosebud Cherry," is evidently a sport from Beni Higan, and follows that variety in rotation of bloom. It has deep pink flowers and is a worthy tree. Nothing surpasses it in loveliness during its period of bloom, flowering as it does in the vicinity of Philadelphia in April, before the least sign of foliage is visible. The weather then being cool, the flowers persist a long time. Judging from the demand, it is absolutely the finest and most valuable lawn tree in the opinion of our customers. The reason for this may be that it blooms so early and has no competition while in bloom.

Shidare Higan Zakura: Standard Form of Japanese Weeping or Rosebud Cherry

There are two forms of the Weeping Cherry: the "pyramid" and the "standard." The "pyramid" is the natural form, a very graceful, fountain-like style similar to the weeping birch or willow, while the "standard" form is umbrella shape showing a bare stem four to six feet high. The flowers are alike on both forms, and after a few years they will both look alike in form of growth.

YOSHINO (*Prunus Yedoensis*) is a fast-growing tree of spreading habit, with stout branches and smooth, pale gray bark which becomes darker and rougher in old trees. The slightly fragrant, single, pink flowers are set in clusters, and appear in advance of the leaves, completely covering the tree. Blooming as it does so exceedingly early, it is of great value to brighten the landscape. Exclusive of Beni Higan and Shidare Higan Weeping Cherry, it is the first conspicuously attractive tree that opens the spring season, and should be much more freely planted in America than it is. That the Orientals appreciate this form is certified by the fact that in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo over 50,000 Yoshino Cherries are planted, and the bloom-

Prunus subhirtella pendula, "Rosebud Cherry" Japan Weeping Cherry in flower
In the foreground is a Japan Cherry AMANOGAWA. As the date is April 15th, AMANOGAWA is not yet showing signs of life.

ing of these trees opens the spring season and becomes an occasion for a national holiday.

At Washington, D. C., where there is a collection of nearly 1,000 trees planted around the Tidal Basin, YOSHINO predominates. All the newspapers in the East give detailed reports of the progress of the buds in Washington Parks, and when they finally burst into full bloom, the City of Washington becomes a mecca for tourists for hundreds of miles around. The roads leading to the city are so crowded with motor cars that the traffic is slowed down to ten miles per hour, and through the Parks traffic moves four cars abreast.

A Pair of Weeping Cherry Trees Planted at an Entrance
Shidare-Higan Zakura

With us YOSHINO is a spreading tree fifteen to twenty feet high and wide. This variety can be grown from seed and will reproduce true to type from seed with very slight variation. Most trees offered by nurserymen are grafted or budded on sweet cherry understock, on which they thrive very well, but seedlings are much more vigorous and desirable. One difficulty is, the seeds cannot readily be obtained from Japan, because the seeds generally dry up and die during the long voyage across the ocean. In certain communities YOSHINO produces a tremendous crop of small cherries, each cherry with one seed, and all of them grow into vigorous young plants if planted immediately.

This variety in common with nearly all trees will branch freely from the ground up, and would, if not properly managed, simply turn into a large bush with bottom branches lying on the ground. Therefore, it is advisable to stake the tree continuously until it is ten feet high. This object could be achieved possibly without the stake if the lower branches are continuously removed. A fair size top will always be maintained, but it is advisable to provide a central leader.

YOSHINO DAYBREAK is an improved form of the Yoshino type. It has somewhat larger flowers that are pink, but otherwise similar in habit of growth.

Courtesy of "Office of Public Buildings & Public Parks of the National Capital."

Japan Cherry YOSHINO *at the Tidal Basin, Washington, D. C.*

SHIRO HIGAN is another one of the spring flowering Cherries, and is in all probability a seedling of YOSHINO. It is similar in habit, but it does produce larger flowers of a slightly more brilliant pink. In this section it has a distinct tendency to grow taller than Yoshino.

SARGENTI (*Prunus serrulata sachalinensis*), or "Yama" as the Japanese call it, is an extremely hardy variety—possibly the hardiest of all. It grows rapidly; as a young tree the branches are upright, but as it becomes established and the branches multiply, the upper branches force down the lower branches and the tree becomes broad and spreading. It is said to be hardy throughout the entire New England section. The foliage is large, deep green; the flowers are produced by the million in the spring before the foliage appears.

As this variety can be produced from seed, there is likely to be some variation in the color of the flowers, but all the seedlings are likely to produce pink flowers of various depth of color. Sargenti should be planted freely in the colder sections of the country if there is a doubt as to the hardiness of some of the other varieties.

PAUL WOHLERT is a semi-dwarf variety, very early, following the Weeping and Yoshino varieties. The color is deep pink. Where space is limited, it is one of the best varieties. It grows large enough and moderately fast as a young tree, but 20 feet in height by 15 feet wide would probably indicate a tree at least fifteen years old, if not twenty. Under certain conditions this sort does not appear to grow over 8 to 10 feet high, with a spread of about 8 feet.

TAKINIOI and TAIZANFUKUN produce an abundance of snow-white single flowers. They grow into rather small trees—far from fast-growing, but they are undoubtedly among the best of the white flowering cherry trees. Inasmuch as the flowers are fragrant, they are particularly well adapted for indoor decoration. TAKINIOI and TAIZANFUKUN should be in every collection.

JEANNE WOHLERT is decidedly the most dwarf of all the Japanese Flowering Cherries, showing a tendency to branch directly from the ground. The semi-double, delicately tinted, light pink flowers are produced very freely on short stems, similar to Asahi Botan. It is a very attractive and rare sort.

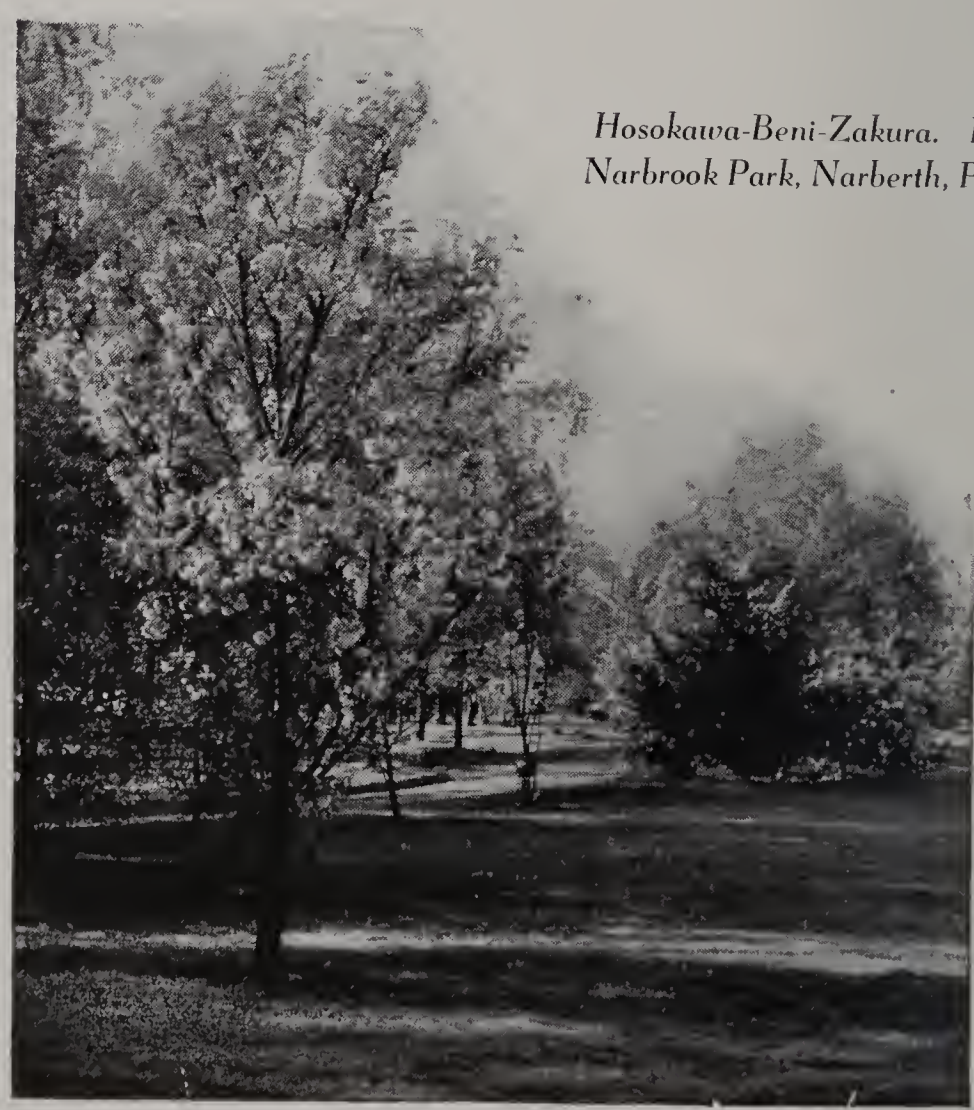
ASAHI-BOTAN, a distinct dwarf type, is similar to Jeanne Wohlert. The flowers are arranged in the same hyacinth formation. The tree is a dwarf—a bush branching from the ground up. Though it is suitable for rockeries and small gardens, it is hardly in place on display in a public park unless well protected in secluded parts where it would be a real jewel. Its growth is entirely too slow to permit planting it in a promiscuous display of other flowering cherries. At least it would have to be placed in the foreground, or entirely apart from the rest, but it would not be out of place if planted

with JEANNE WOHLERT, as both are of similar slow growth. As you will see from the picture, the flowers are arranged in bottle brush formation, somewhat like the hyacinth flowers. It is fragrant and delicately colored.

MIKURUMAGAESHI ZAKURA is considered by the Japanese one of the loveliest of the flowering cherries. So lovely is it, that the name implies you will turn around and look back when you leave the tree. It is double flowering, light pink, slightly fragrant and exceedingly lovely not only because of the delicate coloring, but also because of the unusually attractive distribution of the flowers over the tree. The tree is decidedly spreading and the branches, which lack prominent side shoots, are covered from end to end with flowers resembling floral fishing poles. Twenty feet is probably the ultimate height of this variety, and it would form a very suitable companion with Paul Wohlert.

HOSOKAWA-BENI is a fragrant, upright-growing variety, blush or pale pink flowers. The form of this tree, as seen in the illustration, is similar to the sugar maple. It is somewhat faster growing than most of the previously mentioned double-flowering varieties, but not so rapid a grower as the Weeping Cherry and most of the late-flowering varieties. HOSOKAWA-BENI may be considered as a mid-season sort as to period of bloom.

AMANOGAWA. A new sort in America, but a well established old time sort in Japan. The name, translated literally, means "Heaven's River" or "Milky Way." The branches are upright and the habit is columnar—on the order of the Lombardy Poplar. While the flowers of nearly all the other sorts are carried on long flower stems that droop, the semi-double pink flowers of AMANOGAWA are held upright on rather stocky stems. The flowers exhale a delightful, delicate



Hosokawa-Beni-Zakura. In Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.

fragrance and lend a charming effect to the tree as they entirely cover every branch. On account of the columnar habit this variety takes up little room and gives but little shade, therefore adapting itself particularly well to small gardens and formal planting; and when planted in a formal garden it lends an accent, by giving architectural lines to garden paths. It is also effective in the shrub border. It is an ideal hedge plant. Its upright growth does away with the necessity for shearing. It is absolutely perpendicular—gives a well-kept appearance—will grow readily to a height of twelve feet, but could be kept at eight feet—adapted to the purpose of separating sections of formal gardens or screening out objectionable views when planted as a hedge thirty to thirty-six inches apart.

Ruth Wohlert is of an exquisite color and form, a type similar to Hosokawa-Beni, but more vigorous. Its flowers are double, blush pink. Our stock of this variety is very low, and we shall probably be unable to furnish enough trees of this sort to meet the demand for the season.

Washinowo is a rather slow-growing variety, red buds and double white or pale pink, fragrant flowers, somewhat similar in habit to the previously mentioned variety.

Kofugen, also known as Fugenzo and James H. Veitch. This variety, together with Naden, are the two varieties that have contributed largely in making our nurseries famous locally. We had them planted as shade

Japanese Roseflowering Cherry: Kofugen Zakura

trees along the highway, before the widening of this public road made it necessary to remove the trees. However, we have reserved pictures to remind us of the "glory that was." They were so exceedingly showy that a traffic jam would occur almost every Saturday and Sunday when people stopped to admire the trees.

The buds of KOFUGEN are crimson and open up into double flowers of deep pink blending into old rose. In form the flower is absolutely identical to Naden, but the color is much deeper. The flowers are exceedingly heavy and hang down in great fluffy clusters; so prolific are they that the branches are obliterated by the pink flowers. The growth of the tree is very symmetrical and quite spreading in old trees, but it is possible to remove the lower branches and bring the tree top or the crown up high enough to walk or drive under. Of course, it is wise to set the trees back from the roadside sufficiently to make your passage easier while the trees are young. When they are to be planted to form arches or natural pergolas, it is advisable to plant them 12 feet apart across the path and 6 feet apart in the rows. The effect then would be practically instantaneous. When spaced a greater distance apart, one would have to wait too long for effect.

Japanese Roseflowering Cherry: Rosea

SEKIZAN, called "Kofugen" by some nurserymen, is not worthy of cultivation and has been abandoned by us.

KWANZAN, also known as "Kanzan." The following extract is taken from Circular No. 313, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Probably the finest display of Kwanzan is to be seen in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., where more than 200 trees are grouped around Hains Point. These trees, planted in 1912, are now about 18 feet high, and in excellent condition. The flowers open at about the same time as those of Kofugen and Shirofugen and form a striking contrast to the rose-pink and whitish flowers of these sorts."

"Kwanzan is as hardy as any of the double-flowered cherries and is a vigorous grower. Young trees often grow so rapidly that they develop long leaders, especially when growing conditions are very favorable. If in mid-

summer any young shoots that are overgrown are pinched back, a more compact tree will result, but it is best to allow the longer branches to remain, if the tree is to be a typical representative of the variety. On the other hand, the lower branches may be removed from time to time as the tree grows, since there are certain advantages in high heads for some of the flowering cherries. In those varieties, like Kwanzan, where the blossoms are in pendent clusters, these are viewed to best advantage when the garden path passes under the tree and the flowers can be seen from below. Or, if they are planted on a bank or knoll with the path beneath, a similar effect is achieved."

"This variety is of particular value as a spring-flowering tree, since its deep-pink blossoms give more warmth to the chilly April landscape than do the other delicately pink-tinted forms."

Naden (*Sieboldi*) is a vigorous growing variety with pink, double, pendulous flowers. The first year after planting the color of the flowers is apt to be practically white, but as the tree becomes established it will produce its normal pink flowers. After the flowers have been unfolded for two weeks, they take on a decidedly deeper tint. The mature tree is symmetrical and similar to Kofugen. The foliage is dark green. The young foliage being purple or red tinted. Young trees are frequently irregular and not nearly as straight as the foregoing.

Rosea is another strong-growing variety similar in form and bloom to the above sorts. Its very full, double, globular flowers are pendulous, from three to five growing in a cluster. Each flower is distinctly exquisite in form, the color being pale pink ageing to rose.

Rosy Morn blooms approximately the same time as Naden, Shirofugen, Kwanzan, Kofugen, and all late double-flowering forms. It displays similar heavy drooping flowers as Naden illustrated on page 13. To describe the depth of color, it is probably best to mention Shirofugen as being the white flowered in this group; Naden tinted slightly; Rosy Morn showing flowers of a deeper pink; the deepest color of all being Kwanzan and Kofugen, with Mrs. A. E. Wohlert as the most brilliantly colored of the lot but not of any greater depth of color than Kwanzan—a livelier pink.

Shirofugen (*Serrulata Albo Rosea*) has flowers somewhat lighter in color than Naden, and the spring foliage is green; otherwise it is similar. The two green leafy carpels are very prominent in the light pink flowers, generally projecting conspicuously from the center of the deep pink buds. Suitable for parks, and should be given plenty of room because of its spreading habit.

OJOCHIN. The name translated means "paper lantern," or as we would say, "Chinese lantern." The flowers are very large, semi-double and pink tinted. The tree is very vigorous, upright in growth, but not nearly so spreading as the varieties just mentioned. It is an exceedingly prolific variety.

SHOGETSU (*Moon hanging low by a Pine Tree*). Extract from Circular 513, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Tree up to 15 feet high, with a broad, flat crown; bark gray; young foliage and expanded leaf scales a characteristic pale greenish yellow; flower buds deep rose-pink, ovoid truncate; sepals pale brown or green, coarsely serrate or partly entire; flowers double, with about 30 petals, very pale pink, sometimes white in the center, slightly deeper pink at the margins, up to 2 inches across, with one or two green leafy carpels protruding, in pendulous clusters of 3 to 6, with a rather short peduncle and longer pedicels. It is one of the handsomest of the double-flowering cherries, and merits wide cultivation. The smaller flowers sometimes are very double and compact and when partly open suggest pink and white English daisies."

Japanese Roseflowering Cherry: Kwanzan

MRS. A. E. WOHLERT is a new variety, a sport from Kwanzan, showing a greater brilliancy than the parent variety; otherwise, similar in habit of growth and style of bloom.

FUJIZAN (*Mt. Fuji*) is a lovely variety highly valued here as well as in Japan, where it was named after the sacred Mt. Fuji. It is somewhat longer petaled and not so full as other varieties of this class, but the snowy white flowers are very large and heavy, produced in great abundance.

Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis, photographed in November in California. It does not seem possible that the tree could again produce, in April, a crop of bloom equally abundant
Winterflowering Cherry

The following extract is taken from one of the Arnold Arboretum Bulletins: "The Mt. Fuji Cherry (*P. incisa*) has been often mentioned in these Bulletins and each year its merits become more and more apparent. It is absolutely hardy and no Cherry is more floriferous. The flowers are pure white and after the petals fall the calyx becomes reddish and continues to be attractive for many days."

KIKU-SHIDARE (*Weeping Chrysanthemum*). Extract from Circular 313, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Branches arching or somewhat pendulous; twigs pale yellowish brown; young foliage green with a slightly brownish tinge; leaves sharply serrate, inclined to be somewhat narrower than those of other forms of Prunus serrulata; flower buds deep rosy pink; (sepals often apparently 10, due to sepaloids alternating with the true sepals); flowers densely double, with more than 50 petals, clear pink, about an inch across, borne freely in short-pedicelled clusters. Because of the arching branches, KIKU-SHIDARE is commonly top-worked on a bare stem

several feet high, although it could be worked low and a central leader staked up. In Japan the KIKU-SHIDARE is not common, is said sometimes to be used in England in bush form to cover banks.

Chinese Flowering Crabs (Malus)

The Chinese Flowering Crab has justly been called the "Queen of the Garden," for while not so well-known as the Cherries, many varieties have no rivals among Flowering Trees. The Crabs are more conspicuously colorful in the landscape than any and all of the Cherries; they are ever so much hardier, not so particular about the drainage, and will grow practically anywhere. They will stand the cold of the Dakotas, while that to be sure would be too much of a test for Cherries. After they become established, it would take a very dry summer to hurt them.

Besides being particularly suited for Northern gardens, Flowering Crabs have a rugged, picturesque habit of growth which enhances their value for sky-line effect. They lend themselves readily not only to mass planting, but also to grouping in small or large clumps and to use as hedges, or single specimen plantings, producing immediate and remarkable results. When planted in masses ten to fifteen feet apart, their beauty of form and color transforms the garden into an Oriental picture of unusual splendor.

The flowers are produced before the foliage, with a few exceptions, and in such masses that all the branches are obliterated. The red flowering varieties of course are the most conspicuous. A few of them have inconspicuous greenish fruit, but most of the fruit is extremely colorful and all the fruit is suitable for jelly. The fruit on such varieties as Spectabilis, Niedzwetzkyana and Coronaria is fit to eat from the hand, and the fruit of Eleyi and Hopa is not distasteful if you are hungry.

Varieties such as Atrosanguinea and Floribunda may be clipped to form attractive hedges according to your fancy, or they could be sheared into formal round-top trees, or into square topiary form, to suit the location, and yet produce flowers as freely as ever.

Not a single one of the Chinese Flowering Crab and their hybrids is in the least subject to Cedar rust. The only crabs that appear to be affected with this rust are: Bechtels, Ioensis, Coronaria and Niedzwetzkyana.

Very fine varieties of Flowering Crabs can be raised from seed, but it is best not to attempt to use the seed from any varieties except those of Hopa, Eleyi, Red Tip, because too great a percentage of white flowering seedlings are produced most of which are not worth while. We have produced over fifty choice varieties, but are not yet prepared to offer them until we have

given them a more thorough-going test. Some of them appear to have brighter colored flowers, others larger and more brilliant fruit, a great many have much deeper red foliage than any Flowering Crab yet known in cultivation. Whether this red foliage is going to be of any value is a problem, but many plant lovers admire red foliage-giving effect of autumn coloring in the summer. Some of these new varieties have scarlet foliage, others just blood red, and many are green, but a tremendous assortment of varieties are produced from a few seeds.

We have had the honor of supplying nearly all the leading nurserymen in America with foundation stock of Flowering Apple and Crab and Oriental Cherries, but many nurseries have not been able to keep the varieties separated. In one case the mixing was so bad, that in a trial order of three varieties, none were true to name. They did not bear even a slight resemblance to the varieties they were supposed to represent. To prevent such a mix-up, eternal vigilance must be exercised by the nurseryman. The only safe way is to get the cuttings for grafting or budding from labelled stock trees that are permanently fixed in the nursery—planted there for the sole purpose of supplying bud wood and grafting scions. Incidentally, these specimen trees help to sell the young trees.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS: The general directions for Japanese Cherries apply also to Flowering Crabs, except that Crabs have a wider range of adaptability to soil; wet or dry, rich or poor, they thrive, but, of course, they respond with more growth to a good soil and good culture. Some varieties, such as Atrosanguinea, may be sheared into a pyramidal, standard or ball-shaped tree. Of course, all pruning and shearing is done after the flowers have passed. In pruning, keep in mind that you should not attempt to thin out the branches—the more branches, the more flowers. Furthermore, if branches are thinned out too much, there is a tendency to produce a lot of straight so-called "suckers" from near the cut, and these do not add to the appearance of the tree. If one wants to improve the size of the fruit, thinning out would be beneficial, but for no other reason. Therefore, let flowering trees alone, *do not prune.*

> "There are Crab Apples suitable for the lawn or park, for steep banks or edge of woodlands, for open places or forest glades; Crab Apples garlanded with myriad blossoms in the Spring; Crab Apples brilliantly jewelled with countless fruits in autumn. Crab Apples whose scented flowers are my lady's delight; Crab Apples whose characteristics are the artist's joy; Crab Apples whose wholesome fruit makes delicious preserves; Crab Apples whose tiny fruits save our feathered friends from starving in the depth of winter. Their beauty is indescribable, their charm irresistible. Come to the Arboretum at Crab Apple time.'
>
> *—Extract from "America's Greatest Garden" by E. H. Wilson.*

The following are all desirable varieties of the Flowering Crabs. As there is very little difference in the sequence of bloom, excepting that Ioensis and Bechtels are last to bloom, we are listing them in alphabetical order:

MALUS ALDENHAMENSIS is a new variety from England with the deepest, most brilliant and largest flowers of all, star-like in shape. As this variety appeared to be susceptible to blight, we discontinued growing it for several

A spray of the showy and brilliant Atrosanguinea Crabapple

years. Later, finding it to be perfectly healthy and very effective in our South Jersey nursery, we began growing it again. The fruit is splendidly colored, a rich red inside and out.

Malus Arnoldiana is of a similar habit and appears to be a cross of Floribunda or Atrosanguinea and Parkmani. Its habit of growth, its glossy foliage, and its small greenish fruit appear to have been inherited from one of the first named, and the flowers from the latter. The pink, single or semi-double flowers grow abundantly in clusters on red, wire-like stems three inches long.

Malus Atrosanguinea (*Carmine Crab*). The small, single flowers open immediately after the Japanese Weeping Cherry has blossomed, and like most other Crabs, the flowers are produced before the foliage. Their brilliant coloring is unsurpassed, yet for those who do not care for such brilliancy there is the compensation that the flowers fade gradually within two weeks to a lovely light pink, which characterizes the early bloom of the old and popular Floribunda variety. The flowers are produced in multitudes. It appears that the tree is clothed in transparent silk gauze, pink and shimmering, changing in color value with the elevation of the sun and the position of the observer in relation to the sunlight. When planted in groups or as single trees, the Atrosanguinea is very beautiful, but even more beautiful is the effect produced when it is used as a hedge plant. It may be treated almost like privet; that is, the outside branches may be sheared twice, in the Spring and early Summer, leaving the upright growth alone. As the foliage is held well into November and as it remains to the last a splendid glossy green having apparently no attraction to insects, it rivals the Privet as a hedge or screen. A height of twenty feet is readily attained when the tree is treated in the foregoing manner. When left to its own devices, where there is room enough, the tree becomes low spreading and extremely bushy.

Malus Baccata is a fast and vigorous grower. The flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is carried on fairly long stems and is usually yellow. The variety Baccata Ceracifera carries red cherry-like fruit that could readily be mistaken for red cherries inasmuch as they are the same size, same shape and color. Ceracifera is so much superior to Baccata that this variety is recommended. The fruit makes excellent jelly.

Malus Coronarius Plena (*Thomsi*), a double form of our native crab, large, very double, fragrant, pink, rose-like flowers freely produced. This variety is very scarce—only a few trees available here, and probably none elsewhere. It is subject to cedar rust.

MALUS DR. VAN FLEET appears to be a type of apple, probably is excellent or it would not be a Van Fleet, but certainly dilatory in production of fruit and flowers. Our ten-year-old trees bloomed this spring, but I missed them. However, I found fruit, but I do not commend this variety for the present.

MALUS ELEYI received the Award of Merit, R.H.S., London, England. It has inherited many of the characteristics of its mother plant, M. Niedzwetzkyana. The young shoots are fuzzy and the foliage has a brownish red hue similar to the parent, but of a brighter color. Throughout the entire growing season this brilliantly colored young foliage rivals the well-known Japanese Maple. It blossoms very freely and the flowers, which are borne in thick clusters like apple blossoms, are of a most pleasing rich, vinous red. In autumn the dark red fruit hangs in dense clusters from the lower side of the branches, and, without a doubt, there are few Crabapples that make such a display in blossom and fruit. It has a tendency to grow a straight trunk, but the distribution of the branches in the crown is likely to be irregular, while the outline of the crown will most likely be symmetrical and well rounded as the tree matures.

A pair of sheared standard flowering crab, Malus Atrosanguinea

MALUS FLORIBUNDA is an old favorite, of spreading growth, prolific flowering, like ATROSANGUINEA in every way but color. The blossoms are a light pink blending into a white, followed by an abundance of yellow fruit relished by the birds. The flower buds are very beautiful, displaying a brilliant pink before bursting into early bloom. It can be grown as a tree, as can the other MALUS, but it is best as a bush—a handsome and very attractive variety. As pink is probably the favorite color in the garden, FLORIBUNDA has always enjoyed great popularity. It blooms when about twelve inches high.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA PURPUREA. In habit it resembles Floribunda. Its purple foliage and bark, single red flowers and fruit make it a distinct departure from the ordinary. The flowers and fruit are carried on long, pendulous stems and are produced in great abundance on mature trees, the blossoms completely concealing the twigs and branches. It is a strong grower.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA EXCELLA THEIL (*Weeping Crab*). Can be kept low for rock gardens and prevented from all but horizontal growth. It can be permitted to grow into a low, irregular but picturesque tree; pink flowers.

MALUS HOPA is an upright growing tree that is likely to produce unaided a central leader from which the branches spread after the fashion of a spruce tree—equally in all directions. It is a quick-growing tree of sufficient size and vigor to be used as a shade tree under which the family could sit. The

Fruiting branch of Flowering Crab

foliage has a reddish tint in the spring but turns green during the summer. The flowers are red, single, large and produced in tremendous quantity. The fruit is also extremely abundant, red on the sunny side and apricot tinted on the shaded side. The texture of the skin is smooth and glossy, reflecting the rays of the sun and giving an extremely pleasing appearance.

MALUS IOENSIS, Prairie Crab, produces very large, single, rose-like blossoms, followed in the autumn by a heavy crop of green, hard, sour apples. It is quite effective in the landscape and should be used more.

MALUS IOENSIS BECHTELI (*Bechtel's Crab*) has double, fragrant flowers which are somewhat hidden by dense foliage. For this reason it has little value in a distant landscape. Its charm can be appreciated when it is

planted close to a path or in a small garden. Each bud is like a rose bud, each bloom a full-blown rose. It blooms latest.

MALUS MICROMALUS. The habit of this plant is strictly upright and more pyramidal than any of the other flowering crabs. The flowers are of a deep, delicate rose-pink; the fruit is light yellow, and very often reddish-brown in color on one side. It is usually one of the first ornamental crabs to come into bloom. With its smooth, pale, grayish black bark and its attractive newness, it is considered one of the best of the Flowering Crabs, and is quite rare. The distinct tendency is to send up extremely long branches without sizable side shoots.

MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA is an apple variety with purple fruit and red flowers. The leaves, stem, sap, bark, buds and all, are red or purple, the apples being red throughout, good to eat, and of fair size. The tree blooms when two or three years old, but not until it has reached the age of ten years does it produce abundantly. It is an interesting variety which is entitled to a place in all collections and should be planted where there is

Malus Atrosanguinea Illustrating its habit when left to its own devices. Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.

plenty of room for spreading. Yet the newer modern sorts are better and give results sooner.

MALUS PARKMANI is a lovely, slow-growing, dwarf tree with long lanceolate foliage and showy, double, pink flowers on drooping, red stems. It is not desirable for general planting where immediate effect is desired. It has no value for landscape effect, but is ideal for small gardens. It is an attractive and beautiful little tree.

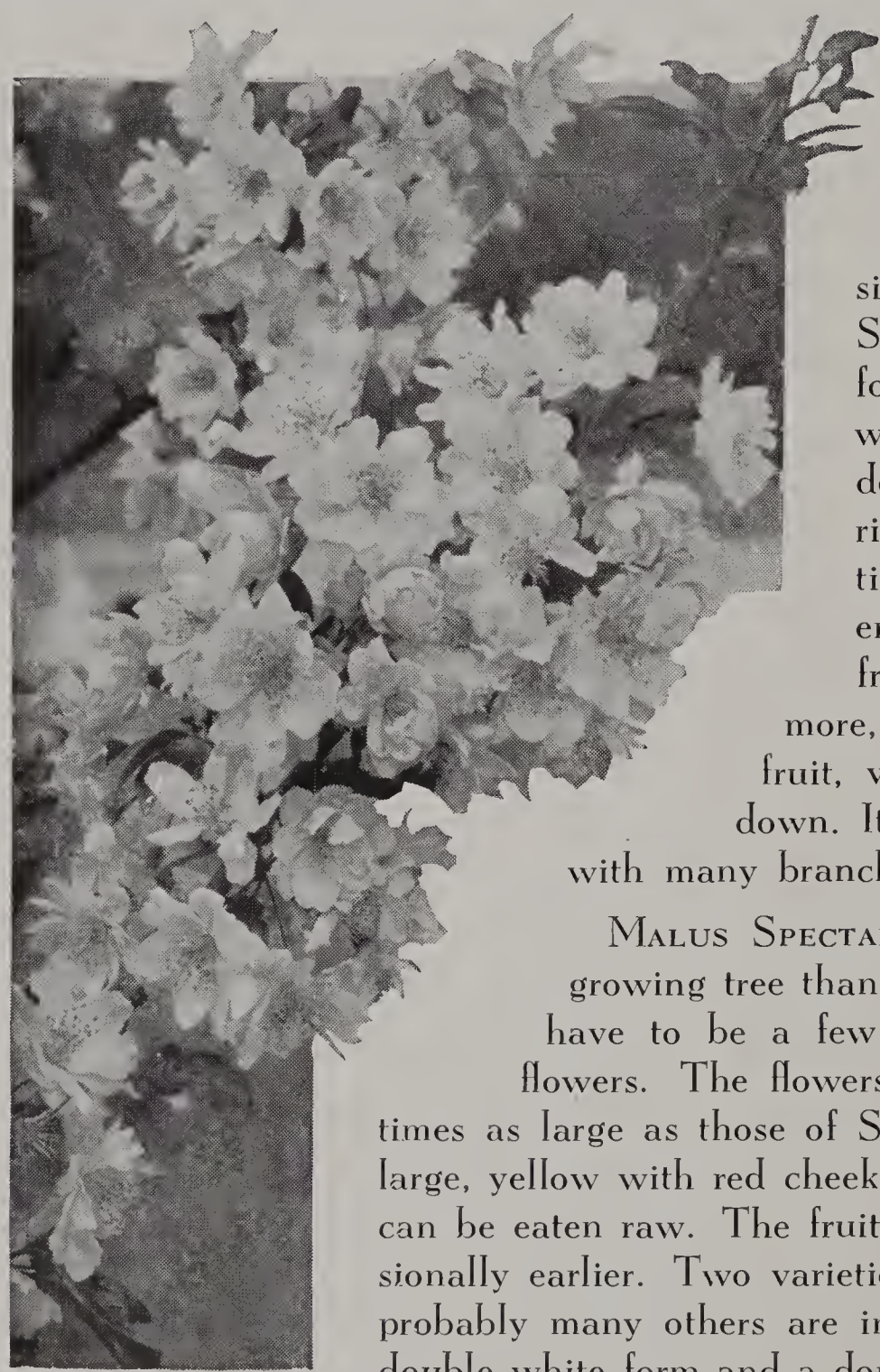
Malus Scheideckeri

MALUS RED TIP is an unusual variety. While it is in all probability an outcross of IOENSIS and ELEYI, it has retained the rust resistant qualities of ELEYI, and is not subject to cedar rust. The flowers are single, beautiful rich pink, opening rather late and are distributed somewhat after the fashion of plum blossoms on the bare limbs in early spring. Very little fruit.

MALUS RED SILVER is a new variety. We have no idea how it obtained the name. It is as hardy as the rest of the crabs, in South Dakota where it originated it is highly recommended. We intend to propagate it, and have a few young trees.

MALUS SARGENTI is a dwarf type introduced by Arnold Arboretum near Boston. It has a distinct tendency to spread, with no inclination to grow up. If it has enough room it will spread in all directions, but not likely to be over four to six feet high. The flowers are white with yellow stamens produced in a surprisingly liberal manner. The general effect of the flower is that of a plum blossom. A fruit seems to follow every flower. The fruit is green until September when it turns red. After the foliage drops, the fruit is present in such enormous quantities that quails and pheasants are attracted. This is the tree to plant to help wild fowl through the winter. Smaller birds make use of the fruit too, but the ring-necked pheasant strips the lower branches. The fruit which is not eaten will remain on the tree all winter.

The following description is from an ARNOLD ARBORETUM BULLETIN: "The pygmy of the Crabapple family is M. SARGENTI, with umbellate clusters of saucer-shape flowers of the purest white, in which nestle a tiny group of stamens tipped with clear yellow anthers. It is a low, densely branched shrub which hugs the ground, and is preeminently suited for planting on banks. The fruit is wine-red, covered with a slight bloom, and long persistent."



Malus Spectabilis

MALUS SCHEIDECKERI is similar to Spectabilis, but Spectabilis has more glossy foliage and different color wood. SCHEIDECKERI has double, pink flowers carried in bottle-brush formation on the stems for the entire length of the branch, frequently three feet or more, but the yellow, heavy fruit, valuable for jelly, hangs down. It tends to grow as a bush, with many branches from the ground up.

MALUS SPECTABILIS is a more vigorous growing tree than Scheideckeri and would have to be a few years older to produce flowers. The flowers are approximately four times as large as those of Scheideckeri. The fruit is large, yellow with red cheeks, excellent for jelly, and can be eaten raw. The fruit is ripe in August, occasionally earlier. Two varieties are known to me, but probably many others are in existence. We have a double white form and a double pink.

MALUS THEIFERA. Rigid of branch, with wands of blossoms often fifteen feet long, the Chinese M. THEIFERA is the very quintessence of Crab Apple loveliness. It is a small tree, seldom exceeding twenty feet in height, with sparse upright and spreading rather zigzag branches, which are densely studded from base to tip with short flower-bearing spurs. When in blossom the whole branch is transformed into a floral plume into which it is impossible to thrust a finger without touching a flower. The petals are reddish pink in bud, white or

delicately pink when fully expanded. The fruit is tiny, dull greenish red and not showy. Its specific name is derived from the fact that in Central China, where it is a feature of the thickets and margins of woods on the mountains, the peasants collect and dry the leaves and from them prepare a palatable beverage which they call red tea.

MALUS TORINGO is a type introduced from Asia. It is taller growing than M. Sargenti, but no doubt is the parent of Sargenti. The flowers are produced in abundance, giving the effect of plum blossoms, followed by a great quantity of cherry-red fruit which holds out well into the winter.

Magnolias

Chinese Magnolias are the most colorful of all the Magnolias. The assortment is very large, but only limited number of these varieties are available, inasmuch as the public is inclined to buy only that which they have seen before. It is up-hill work to introduce new varieties; nurserymen are almost invariably holding the bag when they are offering new sorts, even if the newer sorts are not materially higher priced than the older ones.

Chinese Magnolia

Young, well established plants of Chinese Magnolias produce enormous leaves throughout the growing season, and when the rainfall is ample, the soil fertile, they will produce a continuous crop of flowers throughout the entire summer, mainly from the terminal buds. This unseasonable production of flowers does not in the least inter-

fere with the usual spring crop. The flower buds are formed throughout the summer and autumn in great multitudes and unfold in the early spring before the foliage. No foliage whatever is visible when the spring crop is in bloom.

The color range is from pure white to white slightly tinted pink, pink, rose, and a deep color that could be called red, as well as a brownish-purple and a rich darker purple that could be rated as black, a very deep purple.

If it is desirable to hasten the growth of Magnolias after they become well established, remove six inches of the top soil for an area of 6 feet around the tree to a depth of six to eight inches, cover the area with cow manure or other rich fertilizer; cover this fertilizer or manure with soil, then water thoroughly. Under such circumstances the growth from near the base will be six to eight feet high in one season. Young trees from three to eight feet high require a circle three to four feet in diameter.

Magnolias transplanted with a *soil ball* need a tremendous lot of watering the first season after transplanting, no matter how ample the rainfall seems to be, as they have all their roots confined within this soil ball for at least the first year, if not the second. The production of the first year's crop of flowers, not to mention the foliage, exhausts all the moisture in the ball in three warm days. When there is a failure in transplanting Magnolia specimen trees, it is solely caused by the absence of moisture. After two years the roots will have entered the surrounding area and the tree can take care of itself, without irrigation.

We offer the following varieties as a very good assortment:

M. ALBA SUPERBA is very light pink, fragrant, a vigorous grower. Not infrequently this variety produces snow-white flowers, as the name would indicate. Its habit, vigor and general appearance similar to Soulangeana.

M. ALEXANDRINA is a somewhat slower and stockier grower than Soulangeana. The flowers are approximately ten to fourteen days later than Soulangeana, the color is richer and deeper. While likely enough ALEXANDRINA will eventually attain as great a height as Soulangeana, which is approximately twenty feet, there is no doubt it will be quite old before that time.

M. GRANDIFLORA (*Southern Magnolia*) the fragrant Magnolia of the South, is hardy in Pennsylvania, at least within one hundred miles from Philadelphia, but you must have the hardy type. In the South it is not generally realized that there are many types of these Magnolias. The ones with the light green, soft, flexible foliage are hardy only as far North as Washington, perhaps Wilmington. In our vicinity they survive the winters, but are frequently injured. Whereas, Magnolia Grandiflora with the dark

green, stiff, leathery foliage that has a brownish hairy coating underneath is 100 per cent hardy at a temperature of twenty below zero. We have bought Magnolias in Virginia and found that the variety available there are not hardy in this district, but the heavy-leaf sort with the hairy brown under-coating grown in Florida is absolutely hardy in our section. Large trees of that kind are growing near here and are a pride to their owners.

M. LENNEI is the boldest type, with enormous foliage, and flowers approximately twice as large, in some cases three times as large as Soulangeana. It is deep pink, with a slightly bluish tint where the flowers are most deeply colored. Flowers fragrant, late flowering; blooms frequently all summer.

Magnolia Grandiflora in Pennsylvania

M. LILIFLORA has lily-shaped flowers of a brownish - purple color, produced in tremendous quantities. The general inclination of this variety is to grow as a bush. It is only with difficulty that LILIFLORA can be induced to take a tree form.

M. NIGRA is similar to Purpurea, but somewhat richer and deeper in color; foliage glossy. Both M. NIGRA *and* PURPUREA have a tendency to grow in bush form branched to the ground.

M. PURPUREA has purplish, rich-colored, fragrant flowers of fine texture produced in great quantities. The foliage is more glossy than all the others.

M. SOULANGEANA, best known of all the colored Magnolias. Fast and tall growing; good clean foliage; large cup-shaped rose-pink flowers slightly fragrant. The heavy crop of bloom is produced before the foliage, but in fertile soil if well watered a heavy crop of bloom can be expected in July and August.

M. STELLATA (*Star Magnolia*) also known as "Halleana," is a compact growing bush with small leaves, snow-white, star-shaped flowers, and is the earliest flowering variety of all the Magnolias. The flowers of Stellata are more fragrant than on all the rest.

M. YULAN (*Conspicua*) is tall growing, with pure white, fragrant flowers. At the present it is very scarce and practically unknown to the general public.

Flowering Dogwood (Cornus)

CORNUS FLORIDA is the familiar white flowering Dogwood. Under favorable circumstances it grows 12 to 20 feet high, but usually it is a spreading tree approximately 10 to 12 feet high. The general impression is that there is only one variety of the White Flowering Dogwood. As a matter of fact, there are many, but as this is not generally recognized by the public, the nurseryman has made no attempt to separate the varieties. Some varieties produce broad, flat flowers with enormous wide, shapely bracts. Others have somewhat smaller and more irregular bracts. A few are tinted yellow or pink, others are pure white approximately one-third or one-fourth the size of the largest bloom. We have attempted to specialize in the large-flowering sorts, but have a supply of the smaller ones also, although we have made no serious effort to keep them apart, as customers are rarely interested in these finer distinctions.

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA, pink or red Dogwood, originated in Philadelphia's Fairmount Park. It resembles in every particular the common white Dogwood with the exception of the color, in which there is a variation.

Dogwood. The white and pink Dogwood are among the best of our native flowering trees—perhaps not excelled by any.

The distinction is occasionally great enough to separate them into red and pink varieties, but a season will come along with the right weather conditions that will upset all the calculations and all the flowers will be very deep pink or red, or perhaps the other way. Therefore, nurserymen have not dared to offer them as pink or red, but use this description without discrimination.

CORNUS KOUSA, (*Chinese Dogwood*) resembles in general habit Cornus Florida, the Dogwood of the Eastern States, but the flowers are produced a month later. The foliage colors beautifully, and appears to have no enemies, as the foliage is never injured by insects. This variety prolongs the flowering season of the Dogwoods. The fruit is cherry red and shaped like cherries.

CORNUS MASCULA (*Cornelian Cherry*) is a large growing shrub, with yellow flowers produced in multitudes. The general effect is that of Forsythia. The fruits are pendulous and resemble egg-shaped cherries. The blooming period is with or before Forsythia.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
Dear Sir:
Permit me to thank you for the very fine quality of the stock you sent me. I have planted many trees on my place during the last five years, but have never bought any that have been more carefully grown, or better shaped, or with more satisfactory root systems. It is plain that you take a great deal of pride in the quality of your product.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
Dear Sir:
It is indeed a pleasure to write and tell you of the good condition in which the 500 Japanese Double-Flowering Cherry Trees were received. Everyone arrived in good condition, well packed and handled properly. In my 25 years' experience in handling trees for various parks and estates, I am frank to say I have never unpacked and planted a shipment where everything was more satisfactory than the one I received from you. They were properly bunched, labeled and packed, and I am glad to have had a part in the purchasing of these trees, and will do all that is possible to make the Cherry Tree plot in Riverside Park a beauty spot in days to come.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE H. REED, *Supt. Park Forestry Dept.*

TERRITORY OF HAWAII
Dear Sir:
Shipment of plants which you recently sent have been received in good condition. Please accept my thanks for the manner in which these plants were packed.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Dear Sir:
My order from your nurseries arrived in good shape and are all in the ground.

RICHMOND, VA.
Dear Sir:
The cherry trees arrived last Monday in excellent order and I wish to thank you for sending me such nice ones.

Flowering Plum, Peach and Apricot

PRUNUS TRILOBA (*Japanese Flowering Plum*) could be mistaken for a vigorous Flowering Almond. It will grow to an approximate height of six feet, with similar spread. It produces a tremendous crop of pink, double flowers, but no seed or fruit. The blooming period is slightly in advance of the Flowering Peach. Only one variety is in cultivation.

Prunus Triloba

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA (*Chinese Flowering Plum*) is a fine, dwarf, single, pale pink Flowering Plum, quite one of the most attractive dwarf shrubs, suitable for both borders and rockeries. It is particularly showy while in fruit. There are two types, but I have never been able to separate them, nor am I certain which I will obtain when I order a supply of seeds from China. One variety has small cherry-like, translucent red fruit very attractive in the sunlight. The fruit is attached closely to the stem. The other variety has plum-like fruit showing the typical plum indentation on one side. This fruit is also attached to the wood without showing any stem, is opaque and is likely to be either purple or red.

Persica: Double White Flowering Peach

PERSICA (*Double Flowering Peach*) is probably the most brilliantly colored flowering tree of the whole collection. No other flowering tree can display such a depth of color as the crimson or red Flowering Peach. The double white is one of the few snow-white flowering trees. The pink is very conspicuous and attractive. Clara Meyer is a clear pink—an old variety re-introduced into cultivation.

There is some variation in earliness; one of the crimson sorts blooms about ten days ahead of the regular type. The flowers are rarely frost bitten. Young trees two or three years old produce a very heavy crop of flowers. One need not hesitate to cut all the flowers that are available on the tree, because they are produced on new wood each year. A heavy pruning after the tree has flowered makes a more compact and shapely tree.

Spray of Flowering Peach Blossoms

Among some of the newer varieties are CAMELLIAFLORA, also known as California Double Red, the finest of the double reds; EARLY DOUBLE RED, about ten days ahead of the rest, with flowers of good size, double, slightly loose and rather light, clear red; BURBANK and CLARA MEYER, the two outstanding double pinks. BURBANK is slightly larger, has large petals, opens flat and is deeper pink, while CLARA MEYER is softer pink, nearly as large, petals smaller but more numerous and the flower is very full and tufted with ruffled petals. They are entirely distinct, and one is about as fine as the other.

There are several weeping varieties of Flowering Peach, single and double, in red, white and pink. They grow flat, or creeping if budded, or grafted low. If grafted on plum or peach understock, they make low, spreading, weeping trees.

Flowering Hawthorn-Crataegus Oxycantha

The double-flowering Hawthorns are hardy, ornamental trees of dense habit, handsome foliage, and attractive, fragrant flowers. The ones we have to offer are garden varieties of the English Hawthorn. These improved forms are double flowering and make beautiful specimens and could well be used in a grouping with Oriental Flowering Trees.

HAWTHORNS were the most popular flowering trees before the Flowering Cherries and Crabapples became known. Even though now somewhat eclipsed by these gorgeous blooming Oriental trees, the splendor of their bloom still makes them a favorite with garden lovers. Undoubtedly they deserve a prominent place in any garden. They are entirely hardy in New England and the greater portion of the middle West, probably anywhere.

Hawthorn

Flowering Hawthorn comes in many varieties of single and double. The type is a creamy white flowering sort, a small tree 12 to 20 feet high and wide, used as a hedge plant in Northern and Central Europe.

The cultivated garden varieties are: Single pale pink, rosy pink, red and crimson. The double varieties can be had in white, pink, scarlet and red sorts in France. In America the double pink, double scarlet and white appear to be all that can be had. In the colder sections of Pennsylvania, New York and New England they thrive, while in the Philadelphia section they bloom freely. They do not appear to hold their leaves after August, ripening then sufficiently to become dormant, producing a new crop of foliage in September.

Wistaria

Perhaps WISTARIA should not be described among the trees, but inasmuch as they are readily trained into tree form, they will assume and hold that form if staked or supported for a year or two until the flexible trunk is thick enough to do without support.

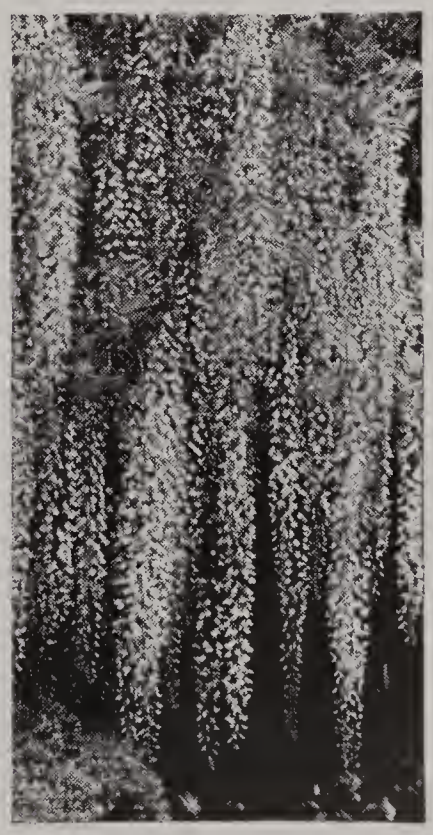
These Wistaria trees produce their spring crop just as the vines do, and most of the varieties before much foliage is in sight, but a fairly good crop is also likely to be produced during the summer.

The gardener can choose from a large assortment of varieties: white or cream colored, fragrant flower clusters from eight to thirty inches long; lavender or purple flower clusters eight to fifty inches long; double-violet flowers in fifteen to eighteen inch clusters; or single clear pink flowers in eighteen inch clusters.

The Chinese Wistaria trees are likely to begin the production of their white or purple flower clusters at once, but one usually has to wait a while for flowers from the extremely long cluster sorts, although it seems worth while to wait for flowers from a seven to eight foot tree—flowers that hang fringe-like to the ground.

Wistaria have been growing in American gardens since Colonial times and they are found everywhere on old farms and plantations. They are grown as bushes, trees or vines, and they thrive and bloom best in poor soil. "House Beautiful" and "House and Garden" magazines recommend our longcluster and double varieties for today's gardens.

If requested, we will send to you a Monograph illustrating and describing twenty or more varieties of Wistaria, with cultural directions and other data.



Longcluster Wistaria as it blooms near Philadelphia

WAMPSVILLE, N. Y.
Dear Sir:

Last fall I purchased from your nurseries a Wistaria, and I think in all fairness to you I should write and tell you about it.

For more than a week we have had the loveliest blossoms on the vine. Before they had all come into full bloom I counted and found that there were forty-five (45) racemes at that time. Having had another Wistaria for some 15 years which has never had a blossom on it I was so pleased with this that I thought you deserved a letter telling you how pleased I am with my purchase from your nurseries.

KINGSVILLE, MD.
Dear Sir:

I want to thank you for the fine plants of Wistaria you sent me, and particularly compliment the splendid packing. The plants were in perfect condition when received, and I assure you it will be my pleasure to purchase from the Garden Nurseries when ever possible.

ORIENTAL WISTARIA

FOR THE

AMERICAN GARDEN

A. E. WOHLERT
PENN VALLEY
NARBERTH, PENNSYLVANIA
Copyright A. E. Wohlert, 1938

Japanese maidens with racemes from the Ushijima Wistaria. Background is a canopy of thousands of such flowers.

Reprint from "Flower Grower," Albany, N. Y.

Wistaria

WISTARIA, one of the oldest and most popular vines in cultivation, was introduced to America in 1818 by John Reeves, a tea-taster. In 1825 a famous French botanist named it Wistaria after Caspar Wistar of Philadelphia.

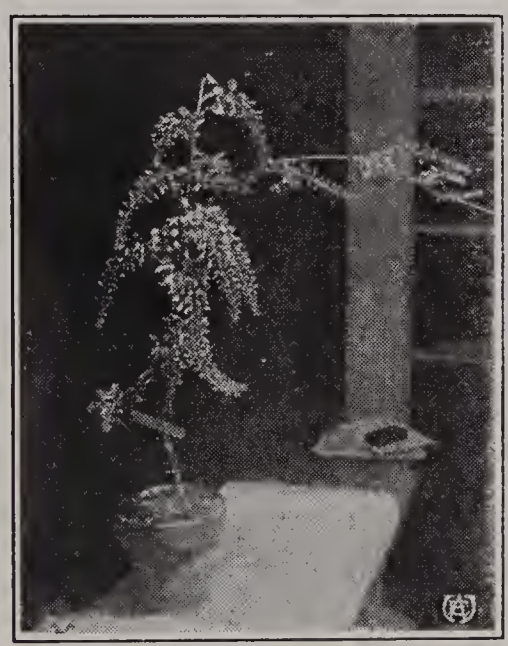
Because of its hardiness, its adaptability to all conditions of rainfall, soil and temperature, and its natural beauty and fragrance, Wistaria is unexcelled by any other hardy climbing vine.

Its resistance to adverse climatic conditions is a blessing. After two years location, its ample root system affords generous protection against prolonged droughts and cold. Although the extremely hot summer sun sometimes burns delicate foliage, it is generally the edges of the youngest leaves only, and no harm is done to the plant.

As for its resistance to cold, a temperature of twenty-five degrees below zero, near Mount Kisco, New York, did not injure even the dormant flower buds of Chinese or Japanese Wistaria. They bloomed freely after several weeks of this weather.

Wistaria does well in the southern parts of the United States, and beautiful vines have been growing there for many years as far south as New Orleans. In fact, as has been stated before, Wistaria flourishes in almost any climate.

The unusual varieties described in this book will thrive any place where common Chinese Wistaria prospers.



Pot-grown Wistaria: The larger plants in hand-made pots are five years or older, grown for several years in pots; cut back hard annually, before forcing. The plant in the machine-made pot is a three-year-old field-grown vine, potted in November and forced to bloom the following March, but not cut back. Correct management will permit larger pot or tub-grown vines for the conservatory or terrace.

—Photographed by Bond Bros.

Chinese Wistaria to the left, Japanese Longcluster to the right. Showing the value of the vine in tying architectural features into closer relation with surroundings.

Reproduction and Blooming

Wistaria plants can be produced from seeds, layers or grafts. If a definite variety is desired, reproduction by layering or grafting is necessary. Vigorous plants can be produced from seeds, but many of these seedlings do not bloom even after twenty years in a location. Some seedlings bloom much earlier, but the flowers are likely to be poor.

When flowers are the first consideration, early production can be brought about by planting in poor soil and providing a minimum of moisture. In our Cape May County experimental grounds, Wistaria bloom in profusion. There the soil is almost pure sand, and none too fertile; it is moist enough during the winter and early spring, but there is practically no summer rainfall. Under these conditions, not only one year grafts, but nearly all two and three-year-old Chinese Wistaria produce their purple and white flowers in abundance. Japanese Wistaria also mature quickly under these conditions and are covered with flowers at five years of age.

A farmer is said to have produced bacon, properly streaked lean and fat, by feasting his pigs every other day and starving them the intervening days. So it is with Wistaria; feed them for growth and starve them if you want flowers. We recommend that you get growth first through watering; then work for flowers if they have not already come.

Under perfect growing conditions, the varieties with the long clusters can not be expected to bloom for some time after transplanting, but they are worth waiting for. In our country, as in the Orient, people travel many miles to see these beautiful vines in bloom.

Regardless of age, Wistaria plants may not produce their best flowers the first year after transplanting. To make better flowers on vines which have already bloomed, the past season's growth should be cut back to about eight inches each spring, long before the growing season.

Training and Uses

Wistaria is generally used as a vine, but may be used advantageously in tree or standard form. With a trunk five to six feet high, it is effective for formal uses, and as a small tree, for a garden entrance or for accent in a formal garden. For this purpose the vine is staked to a neat bamboo pole for the first five or six years because the top is at first too heavy for the small trunk.

The lower branches are removed, making a single stem of the desired length. The resulting tree-shaped Wistaria is known as a standard.

When Wistaria is used as a vine to cover pergolas and trellises, best results are obtained if not more than three main stems are permitted to grow. The subsequent pruning should be copied from the system followed in producing espalier fruit trees. The selected leaders are guided and supported by their own wires, which may be either horizontal or upright, and placed one to two feet apart. This treatment is used to prevent intertwining of the lower branches. Such intertwining later causes strangulation and decay.

—Photographed by Richard Dooner, Phila.

This colorful effect can be achieved on a small building, an arbor or house.

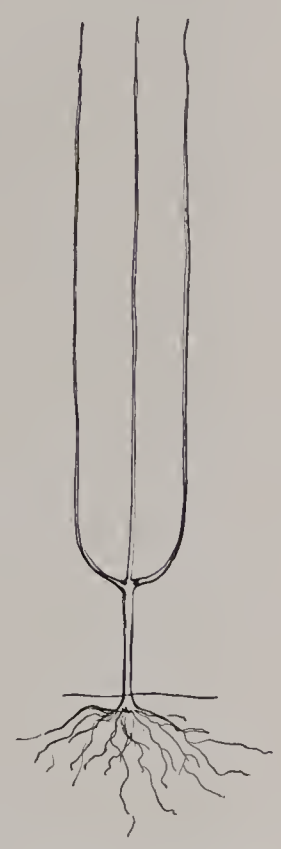
Pruning

When the vine is growing in fertile soil, root and top pruning may be necessary in order to bring about early production of flowers. Pruning is used successfully with established vines which do not bloom. With a ten-year-old vine, dig around the vine eighteen inches each way, severing all the roots. Leave approximately twelve inches of roots each way from an eight-year-old vine. Replace the soil and water freely. Root pruning should be done about fifty days after the vine starts growing in the spring and may have to be repeated.

Winter pruning or pruning during dormant period: Remove all weak growth, all dead wood, and shorten last year's growth to six or eight inches.

Top pruning is done forty-five to fifty days after growth starts, removing one-third of the growth from side branches only.

After a Wistaria vine becomes well established, there is a distinct tendency for the vine to rejuvenate itself by sending out vigorous branches from near the base, not necessarily from the understock. If it is desirable to increase the size of the vine, it is well to retain a chosen few of these suckers, as they grow with tremendous rapidity, but if enough of these are permitted to remain, they will retard the production of flowers materially. Retaining some of these volunteers from near the base is a method of rejuvenating your old vines.



Suggestion for training the vines.

Planting Instructions

October, November and December are good planting months, as well as March, April and May. Many varieties and sizes are obtainable in pots however and from pots they can be transplanted at any time.

Wistaria can be grown successfully whether your soil is acid or alkaline, light or heavy, sand or clay. Since flower production is hastened in sandy soil, it is well to mix in some sand before planting. Better still, dig a hole at least two feet each way or larger if necessary, and fill in around the vine with a mixture of sand and field soil. Set a young vine four to six inches deeper than the graft, and larger vines eight to twelve inches deeper. A graft can be recognized as a swelling just above the roots. Fill in with soil after spreading the roots and tramp firmly so there are no air spaces. A liberal amount of watering will promote rapid growth and is recommended for newly planted vines. Be sure to provide a depression where the water can remain until it is absorbed by the soil.

Newly planted Wistaria are not likely to come into leaf promptly. Therefore, do not be uneasy when the vines appear to be dead. Excess watering is no help. Shading, or covering with burlap or thin muslin would be an advantage, especially when planting has been done late in the spring.

A Wistaria vine of great vitality is likely to appear to be barren, especially if the location is particularly favorable for the production of lush growth. The influence of a vigorous seedling understock could delay production of flowers on grafted vines even if the scions are taken from flower producing plants. A flowering vine placed in good rich moist soil

—Photographed by Richard Dooner, Phila.

A Wistaria arbor becomes an attractive background for bulbs and iris.

—Photographed by Ida W. Pritchett

A small arbor adjoining the house affords spacious outdoor living quarters; a mass of bloom in the Spring and a cool retreat in Summer.

will make rank growth as soon as it has become established and may even stop the production of flowers for a period until it has again reached a degree of maturity.

Absolutely barren vines are non-existent; where such are "found," the cause is either lack of sunlight or immaturity. To be brief, the lack of patience of the owner could be the reason for the so-called barren vines. As long as we can at will bring about conditions favorable for the production of flowers by proper root and top pruning, we should first seek growth and cover the space assigned to the vine; then we resort to these measures if necessary.

Chinese Wistaria, Tree or Standard Form. One year after planting.

To summarize, choose a sunny location and fertile soil, space the main branches and prevent intertwining.

Standard Wistaria or Wistaria in Tree Form

Wistaria grown in this manner have many advantages. The flowers are displayed to greater advantage; the trees can be used by gateways, as accent in formal gardens and as individual trees in border plantings. When one is anxious to get results quickly the Standard Wistaria may also be used as a vine. Simply plant this little tree where you want the vine developed. By so doing you will get quicker results and flowers sooner than you would if you used our three and four-year-old vines, as most of the Standards are at least six years old. They generally produce the second year, if not the first, after you plant them.

Chinese Wistaria

WISTARIA CHINENSIS is excellent and the best known of all the hardy climbers; in many localities it is the only Wistaria known to the public at large. It produces dense, drooping clusters approximately one foot long, of pea-shaped blossoms. The flowers are produced, according to location, between May 1st and 30th, but the fragrant flowers are freely produced in July, August and September if the rainfall is sufficient and abundant. This summer crop of flowers is carried on terminal shoots, while the spring crop is usually produced directly from the bud without the least foliage and, in a sense, is also a terminal. In the Philadelphia district the flowers are likely to appear in warm locations at the end of April or early May, in the latitude of New York City, between May 10th and 25th. Two varieties:

WISTARIA CHINENSIS—Purple, described above.

WISTARIA CHINENSIS ALBA—White. Practically identical with the Purple, the major difference is the color, but it is more fragrant—the most fragrant of all the Wistaria.

Japanese Longcluster Wistaria

Wistaria floribunda (multijuga) longcluster Wistaria is the wild form of the Japanese Wistaria. Any seedling may properly be listed under this title unless it has exhibited such unusual merit as to be identified by a name of its own, such as Rosea or Violacea plena. The plants when produced directly from seeds vary a great deal in color and quantity of bloom, and length of cluster. Multijuga seedlings may have flower clusters as short as ten inches or as long as four feet. The Wistaria here listed are the best varieties that have been found. They have been selected over a long period of years out of hundreds of thousands of seedlings.

Most Japanese varieties are later flowering than the Chinese; the difference varies from six to twelve days.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA CARNEA. A flesh colored variety introduced in California as Rubrum (red), but turned out to be flesh colored. Flowers of medium length, a fine variety.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA KYUSHAKU (Ushijima), a recent importation from Japan. Flowers "nine feet long." That descriptive name, applied to the flowers, is, of course, gross exaggeration from the prosaic Western point of view, but in the East, flattery of this kind is always taken with a grain of salt. Flower clusters four to five feet long are not uncommon for this variety. Kyushaku produces probably the ultimate length of Wistaria flowers. We have the honor of being the first to produce this variety for America.

WISTARIA MRS. McCULLAGH. This is a rare and beautiful variety. Flowers are large purple in compact clusters; less vigorous than the others.

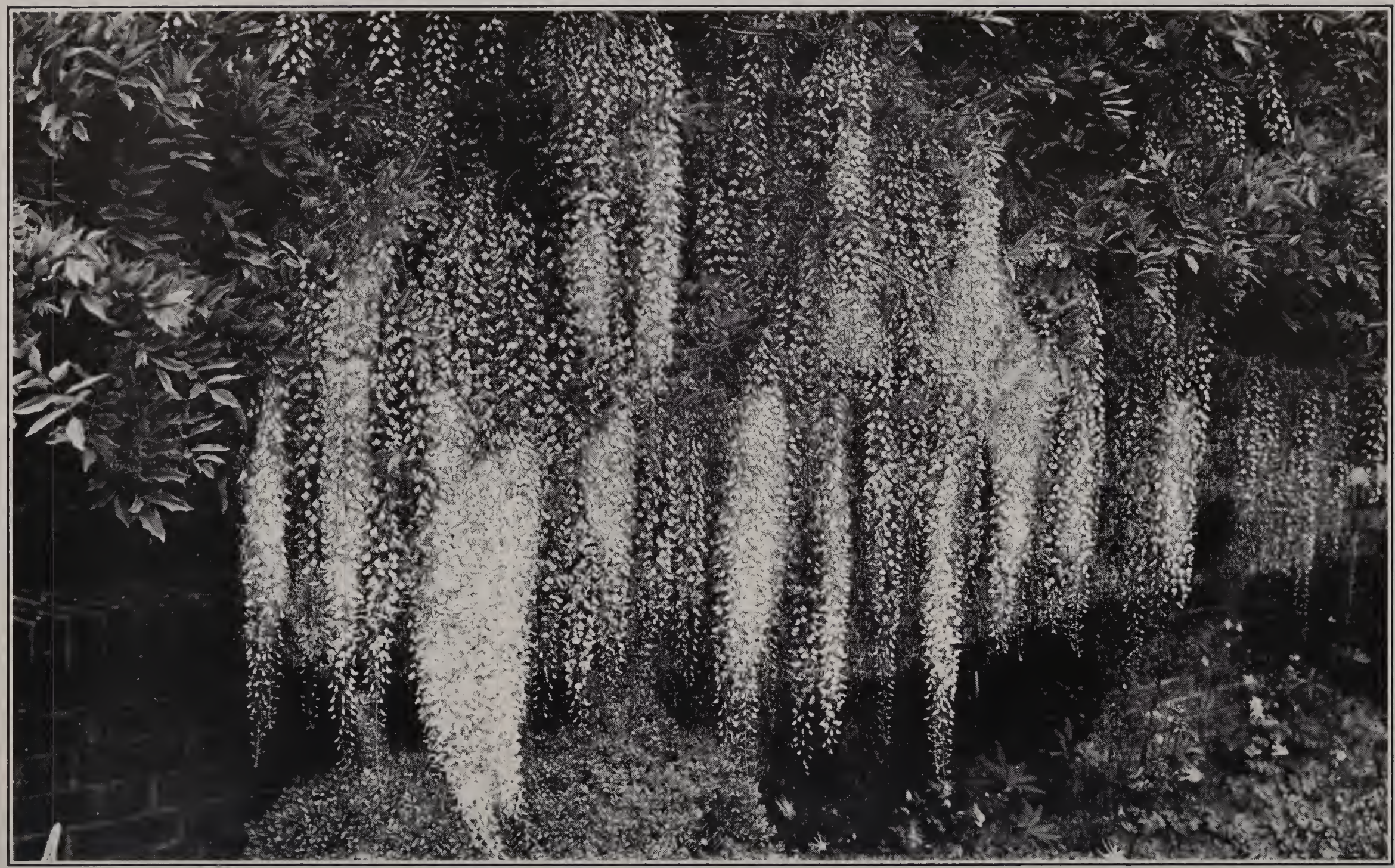
WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA MURASAKI NODA. Purple blooms, 24 or more inches long; strong grower; very free flowering. By the Japanese rated as "the" purple sort. "Murasaki" means purple.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA NAGA NODA, "the five-foot Wistaria." Extra large Japanese Wistaria. A variety of W. Multijuga with astonishingly long clusters of purple flowers. On a well-established vine they will run three to four feet in length. Three vines of this variety are known in the Philadelphia district, where they attract a great many visitors, all marveling at the freakish length of flowers. This variety has not been offered by American nurserymen for many years, but it is being introduced by us and has proven extremely popular.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA PENN VALLEY LONGCLUSTER. Racemes 24 to 48 inches long, of a good purple. This sort should produce flowers promptly, but it is impossible to state exactly when the first production will take place. The plants offered were produced from scions or cuttings taken from a flowering vine in Pennsylvania.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA PRAECOX (Issai)—Blue. Named for its tendency to come into production of flowers as a young vine. Well managed three-year-old vines have produced very soon after planting as many as three dozen flowers. It is not fast growing, so is very desirable where your space on the wall or arbor is limited. It is particularly good for pot culture; very easily managed and likely to bloom immediately.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA PRAECOX ODORATA ALBA—White. Very fragrant. Excellent for pot culture, but equally good when used as a vine. Likely to bloom immediately.



—Photographed by Bond Bros.

A close-up of Longcluster Wistaria showing four-foot panicles of bloom.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA ROSEA (Rose Weeping Wistaria). An interesting variation; a favored color in Japan is this superior variety of Pink Weeping Wistaria. All vines are produced from selected stock plants. Flower clusters of medium length on young plants; 24 to 30 inches on established vines. This Wistaria with its lovely clear pink clusters is a real sensation. To meet the growing demand for pink flowers, we have introduced this desirable novelty.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA ROSEA ALABAMA. Origin in Alabama and sold to us as Rosea. As its pink color is slightly tinted with lavender, we have given this variety the above name to distinguish it from the true Rosea.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA ROYAL PURPLE. Multijuga form, deep violet color, out of the ordinary and very striking. Clusters 15 to 18 inches long.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA RUBRUM. Deep pink or red. We have not seen this variety in bloom and have no first-hand knowledge of the size of flowers nor the color. Our plants came to us direct from Japan, from one of the better nurseries in that country.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA SHIRO NODA. White form of Murasaki Noda. Bloom clusters 24 to 30 inches long. Also called "Fringe or Lacy Wistaria." The plants offered were produced from scions or cuttings taken from a flowering vine in New Jersey.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA VIOLACEA PLENA. This variety is of great decorative value. Its substantial looking flowers are not unlike double Russian violets, a deep violet blue, and it is rated as being the deepest colored of all the double wistaria. Clusters of medium length.

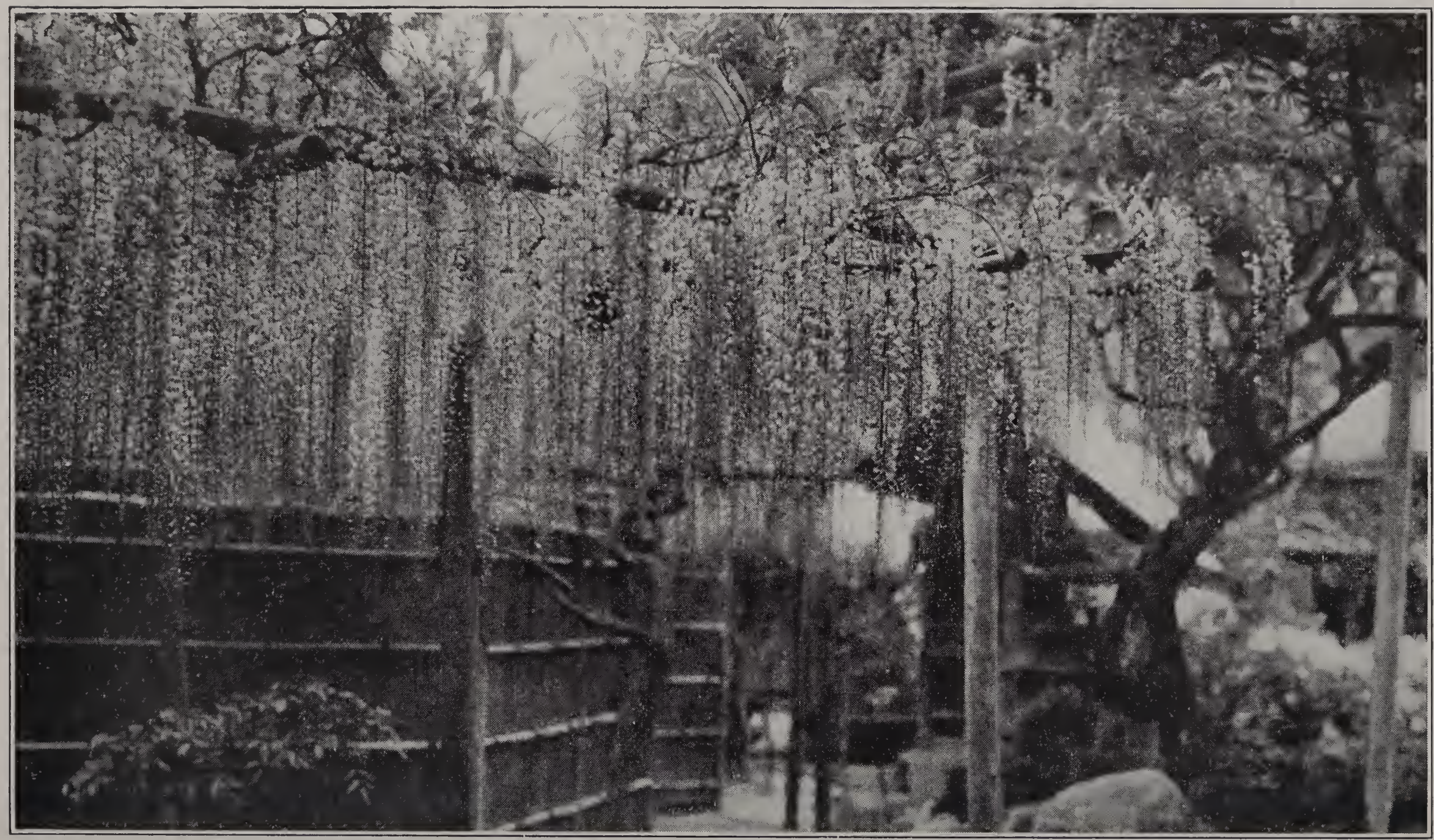
WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA represents the type of Japanese longcluster wistaria as grown from seed. Numerous fine varieties with pure white, lavender, or deep purple flowers have been produced from twelve to eighteen inches. We have a large field of these seedlings which promise to produce many splendid specimens or individuals that are worth perpetuating under names or numbers. We are offering plants of this type, but there are not two plants producing exactly the same size and color of bloom.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA ALBA. Same description as Floribunda, the principal difference is absence of color. A good pure white flower; clusters medium length. Fragrant as all white Wistaria.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA LONGISSIMA is raised from seeds produced from extremely longcluster sorts or garden varieties. Many of these seedlings produce flower clusters 24 to 30 inches long and frequently longer. From such seedlings are selected plants that produced the superior sorts we are offering. We have hundreds of this variety, but do not expect any two of them will be alike.

American Wistaria

WISTARIA SPECIOSA (frutescens). Not as vigorous as the Oriental Wistaria. Climbs over trees and bushes to a length of 30-40 feet. Has dark green foliage and short racemes of lilac-purple flowers borne about 3 weeks after W. Chinensis. Racemes 2 to 7 inches long, about 14-flowered. Prefers low ground and is native from Virginia to Kansas and Florida to Louisiana. In full leaf while flowering. The horticultural varieties are **alba** with white flowers, and **magnifica** with racemes 6-8 inches long and 50 to 60 flowers one inch across. The flowers are lilac with a yellow spot, and borne earlier than the type. The clusters are larger and denser. A great improvement over the wild native type.



Wistaria floribunda Naga Noda. Only the Longcluster varieties of Wistaria give this lacy effect.

In many nurseries the responsibility of the seller ends with shipment of the vines.

The Garden Nurseries, however, go farther than that. Each vine, when shipped, bears a tag, a facsimile of which is reproduced below, which not only guarantees that the plant is true to its name, but also guarantees replacement of the plant within one year, if for any reason it fails to grow.

This faith in our product plus the guarantee that goes with it is a strong reason why you should buy your Oriental Wistarias from The Garden Nurseries.

SEAL OF QUALITY

This sealed tag is your guarantee that the plant to which it is attached is true to name and supplied by us. It insures replacement within one year if the plant fails to grow.

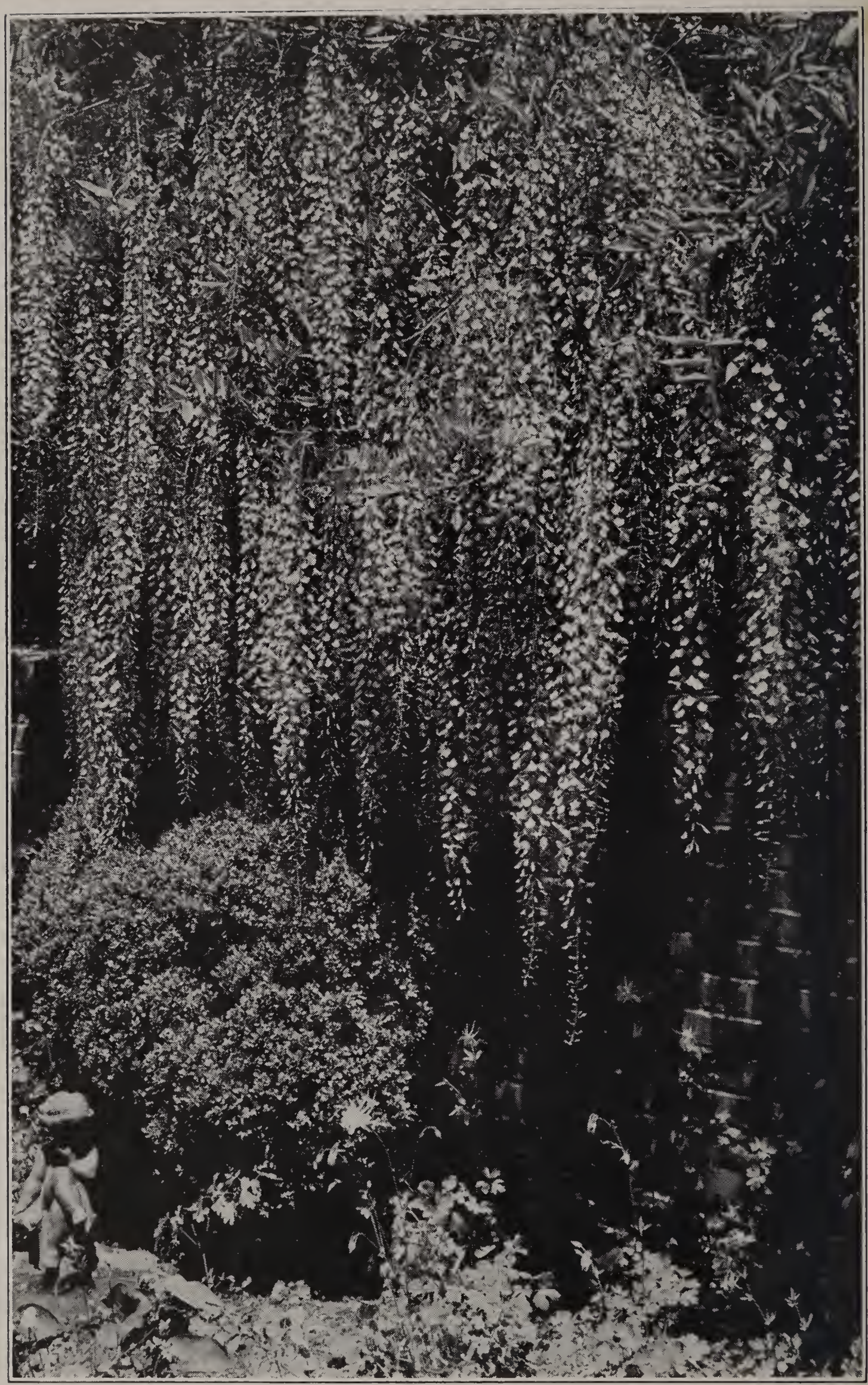
A. E. WOHLERT, The Garden Nurseries NARBERTH, PA.

Order No._____

From "Flower Grower," May, 1935. A close-up of "Ushijima," or Kyushaku.

Excerpt from article by P. H. DORSETT in May, 1935, "Flower Grower."

"As Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, I first saw these remarkably large, old vines on April 18, 1929, when the flower buds were just beginning to unfold. On my second visit to see them on May 15th, the two vines were completely covered with a mass of exquisitely beautiful, light-lavender flowers. At that time the many flower racemes measured, even though they had not completed their growth, from 36 to 47 inches in length. This unusual display of thousands of long, slender flower racemes, of a delicate shade of lavender, moving gracefully to and fro in sunshine and shadow, was most fascinating and excelled anything of the kind I had ever seen."



—Photographed by Ida W. Pritchett

Wistaria Floribunda Penn Valley Longcluster, forty to forty-eight inches long, as grown in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

A. E. WOHLERT

THE GARDEN NURSERIES

PENN VALLEY, NARBERTH

PENNSYLVANIA

Japanese Roseflowering Cherries

The Japanese ornamental Cherries are among the most beautiful of all the flowering trees and take the lead possibly because of the popular appeal of the well advertised "Cherry Blossom Time" in Washington, D. C.

They vary a great deal in form and therefore can be adapted to many uses in decorating the garden, either as specimens on the lawn, in small groups, for lining lanes and avenues, and as vistas. The colors of flowers range from pure white, to blush and delicately tinted pinks, on through to deep pinks or old rose. These Cherries will thrive in any reasonably good, well-drained soil, with average moisture. In general, the same soil conditions should prevail under which the fruiting types of cherries do best. These can be grown throughout the same areas as the peach, and even somewhat farther north.

AUTUMNALIS (winter flowering), semi-double; pale pink flowers; blooms in Fall and early Spring; very **unusual** and rare.

Price of Autumnalis, well set with buds:

	Each		Each
2 to 2½ ft.	$2.00	5 to 6 ft.	$7.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00	6 to 7 ft.	10.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	7 to 8 ft.	15.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00		

BENI HIGAN ZAKURA (*Higan Cherry, P. Subhirtella*), "Spring Cherry." **First to bloom** very prolific; blush pink; small single flowers that bloom with the last snow of winter. The late "Chinese" Wilson, plant explorer, rates this variety as one of the best of the Japanese Mountain Cherries.

Price of Beni Higan:

	Each	Ten	
18 to 24 in. high	$ .60	$5.00	
24 to 30 in. high	.75	6.50	
30 to 36 in. high	1.00	7.50	
3 to 4 ft. high	1.50	12.50	
4 to 5 ft. high	2.00	17.50	
5 to 6 ft. high	2.50	20.00	
6 to 7 ft. high	3.50	30.00	
7 to 8 ft. high	7.50	70.00	—extra heavy and broad specimens
8 to 9 ft. high	10.00	90.00	—extra heavy and broad specimens

Very large specimens can be had, $50.00 up, many rustic styles.

ASAHI-BOTAN ZAKURA, early or mid-season; blush; double; one of the very **slow growing** sorts; dwarf habit; prolific bloomer; hyacinth arrangement of flowers.

JEANNE WOHLERT, dwarf; semi-double; new; rare. The effect of this tree in bloom is that of many branched hyacinth of a lovely soft pink.

PAUL WOHLERT, semi-double; **deep pink** or red; fragrant; flowers in great profusion. The earliest of the large hyacinth flowering varieties.

WASHINO-O ZAKURA, large white flowers, fragrant, profuse bloomer, slow-growing.

Above four dwarf types are suitable for rock gardens.

Prices on heavy, bushy trees, branched:

	Each		Each
2 to 2½ ft.	$3.50	4 ft	$10.00
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00	5 to 6 ft.	15.00
3 to 3½ ft.	7.50		

Flowering Cherries Continued

AMANOGAWA ZAKURA, light pink; late; fragrant; double; pyramidal or **columnar;** new variety; just right for formal planting or small gardens. A very unusual sort, attracts favorable attention always—yet very rare. Planted two feet apart in a straight line, Amanogawa makes a perfect hedge and need never be pruned or sheared

FUJIZAN (*Shirotae; Mount Fuji*), **snow white;** large double flowers; vigorous; extra choice. A splendid showy variety; considered one of the better of the white double Japanese Cherries.

HOSOKAWA-BENI ZAKURA, pink, mid-season; **upright growth,** slight spread; fragrant double flowers; one of the best; another of the hyacinth flowering sorts.

KANZAN ZAKURA (*Kwanzan*), **double deep pink;** vigorous; upright. The tendency to spread is not evident until the trees are approximately ten years old.

KOFUGEN ZAKURA (*Fugenzo*), double, deep pink. Similar to Kanzan Zakura, but slower growth.

MIKURUMAGAESHI ZAKURA, blush; mid-season; double flowers; spreading growth; **one of the loveliest;** a typical hyacinth flowering variety; fragrant.

MRS. A. E. WOHLERT, our **latest** introduction; much clearer and more brilliant color than Kanzan or Kofugen. A great improvement. As soon as enough stock is available of this sort, we perhaps may discard the other two varieties. Kanzan is rated in Washington as a leader, but this new variety is far superior.

NADEN ZAKURA, pink; late flowering; double; **very popular;** vigorous grower; showy and attractive; adapted for street or lane planting; an excellent companion for Kofugen. This variety, as well as Kanzan and Serrulata albo rosea, makes excellent pergolas or vistas, if planted in two parallel rows, 10 to 12 feet apart, with 6 to 8 feet between the trees in the row.

OJOCHIN ZAKURA (*Chinese Lantern*), large, semi-double pink flowers; vigorous; strong-growing.

ROSEA (*Rose*), late; double flowers about 1¾ inches in diameter, borne in raceme-like clusters of three or four flowers; vigorous; a spreading sort; a good lane, shade or street tree. A free bloomer and the flowers open fully just as the leaves commence to develop.

ROSY MORN. This variety is a delicate rich pink, fitting in between Naden and Kanzan. The habit of growth is identical with Naden, but the color is much deeper, while not as deeply colored as Kanzan.

RUTH WOHLERT, blush; midseason; **spreading.** An extra good sort with double flowers of attractive tint.

SERRULATA ALBO ROSEA (*Shirofugen*), vigorous; light pink; large double flowers; green foliage; late flowering. Similar to Naden and Rosea in habit and color of flowers, but slightly paler

SHIRO HIGAN, single pink; large flowers; **early;** vigorous. A choice sort. A much improved Yoshino.

SHOGETSU, soft pink; double; large. Has leafy green carpels in center of flower; leaves very pale green. A beauty in every way.

TAIZANFUKUN, flowers single, snow-white; leaves small; grows unusually erect and slender; late.

TAKINIOI, flowers of medium size, single and semi-double; buds flesh, open flowers white. Valued for its **delightful fragrance.**

YOSHINO DAYBREAK, delicate flesh pink. Single flowers so **dense** as to almost obscure the branches. Flowers are a deeper color and larger than Yoshino.

Prices of above 18 varieties:

	Each		Each
18 to 24 in.	$ .75	3 to 4 ft.	$1.75
24 to 30 in.	1.00	4 to 5 ft.	2.50
30 to 36 in.	1.25	5 to 6 ft.	3.50
		6 to 7 ft.	4.50

Flowering Cherries Continued

SARGENTI (*Yama; Prunus serrulata sachalinensis*), single, large flowers of light red violet; early; spring foliage copper beech color, green in summer; a popular sort; very hardy; probably the hardiest of all the varieties with the possible exception of Beni Higan, which may be as hardy against cold and low temperature. Considered one of the best for New England.

Price of Sargenti:

	Each		Each
6 to 7 ft.	$5.00	9 to 10 ft. Specimen	$12.00
7 to 8 ft.	6.50	10 to 12 ft. Specimen	15.00
8 to 9 ft.	7.50		

YOSHINO, single blush; red buds; early. Also called "Yedoensis." This is the tree that borders the **Tidal Basin in Washington, D. C.** A snow-white form exists. Our Weeping Yoshino (Shidareyoshino) is snow white.

Price of Yoshino:

	Each	Ten
Grafted—2 to 2½ ft.	$ .75	$6.00
Grafted—2½ to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00
Grafted—3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00
Grafted—4 to 5 ft.	1.50	12.50
Grafted—5 to 6 ft.	2.00	15.00
Grafted—6 to 7 ft.	2.50	20.00
Grafted—7 to 8 ft.	7.50	70.00—extra heavy
Grafted—8 to 10 ft.	10.00	90.00—extra heavy
Own Root—1½ to 2 ft.	.50	4.00
Own Root—2 to 2½ ft.	.60	5.00
Own Root—2½ to 3 ft.	1.00	6.50
Own Root—3 to 4 ft.	1.25	7.50

Japanese Weeping Cherries

SHIDARE HIGAN ZAKURA (*Prunus Subhirtella Pendula, var. Rosea*). Single; pink; early; after Beni Higan, the first tree to bloom in the Spring and the first deep pink flowers of the season.

Standards or Tree Form (umbrella shaped); top-pruned, ready for planting:

	Each
5 ft. stems, 2 year heads, grafted	$3.50
5 ft. stems, 3 year heads, grafted	7.50
5 ft. stems, 4 year heads, grafted	10.00

Pyramid or Bush Form, branched from ground up, own roots:

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	$1.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
5 to 6 ft.	6.00
6 to 8 ft.	10.00—packing extra

Specimen trees, 10-12 ft., $20.00, packing extra.

Large specimen trees, 5 to 8 in. caliper, 12 to 14 ft. high and wide, prices upon application. Price range, $75.00 to $100.00 and up. All root pruned.

SHIDAREYOSHINO (*Weeping Yoshino*). Large, single, pure white flowers. Branches much thicker than on Shidare Higan, but spaced further apart. The leaves are larger. The picturesque shape of the tree with or without flowers or leaves is very attractive.

Specimens—10 to 12 ft. ..... $35.00 each

Smaller trees available at approximately the price of Roseflowering Cherries.

Flowering Crabs

The Chinese Flowering Crab has justly been called the "Queen of the Garden." Even though Crabs are not so well known as the Cherries, several varieties have no rivals among the Flowering Trees. About the same directions apply as for the Japanese Cherries, with the exception that Crabs have a wider range of adaptability to soil; wet or dry, rich or poor. Of course, they respond with more growth to good soil and culture. Some varieties, such as Atrosanguinea, will stand shearing especially well. They may be sheared into a pyramidal, standard or ball-shaped tree. All pruning and shearing are done after the flowers have passed.

In more recent years Garden Club members have begun to appreciate the value of colorful fruits, and it is not overstating the fact that Flowering Crabs, such as Eleyi, Hopa, Floribunda Purpurea, and many others, have absolutely the most colorful fruit in existence. These trees are hardy anywhere, which is more than can be said for the Cherry trees in Vermont, Maine, and the Dakotas.

MALUS ALDENHAMENSIS. A new crab from England; a good red flower; medium sized colored fruit.

MALUS ARNOLDIANA (*Arnold C.*), semi-double; pink; early flowering; splendid foliage; yellow fruit; very popular.

MALUS ATROSANGUINEA (*Carmine C.*), single; red; bush form; early flowering. It may be used in varied positions: as a screen, or a perfect hedge 8 to 10 feet high. Lends itself to shearing, and can be sheared into columns, arches, hedges, and round-headed standards as perfectly molded as a ball.

MALUS BACCATA, fragrant, white flowers; yellow fruit tinted red on sunny side; growth vigorous, pyramidal or cone shaped tapering to the top from a broad base. Fruit fine for jelly.

MALUS BACCATA CERACIFERA, cherry-like pendulous fruit; fragrant white flowers. The conspicuously attractive fruit is excellent for jelly.

MALUS BECHTELS, the familiar, fragrant, double, rose-like variety.

MALUS DR. VAN FLEET. A new introduction of merit; vigorous grower; large pink single flowers.

MALUS ELEYI. The best red-leaf sort in the spring. Occasionally the tree will retain its color throughout the entire season, from spring until fall, but most of the trees turn green during the summer. The fruit is brilliant scarlet and very conspicuous; of excellent quality for jelly. During flowering period the tree is smothered with large red flowers in clusters.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA. Single; pink; early; spreading. Yellow fruit, slightly tinted red. An old, well-known variety and for that reason one of the best sellers.

Flowering Crabs Continued

MALUS FLORIBUNDA-PURPUREA, one of the best; copper beech color foliage and flowers of beautiful red-violet; dark purple fruit, which is retained on the tree from August until late November. When the tree is in bloom, it is absolutely covered with deep purple blossoms more densely than any other variety with the exception of Hopa and Eleyi. Standard or Tree Form.

MALUS HOPA, large flowering, purple leaf Crab. Very hardy and prolific bloomer; showy dark red fruit which is very colorful from August until late in November; quite formal and shapely growth. Red flowers. Foliage green during the summer. Has a distinct tendency to form a central leader; decidedly more regular in habit than most of the foregoing, with the exception of the two varieties of Baccata.

MALUS MICROMALUS (*Midget C.*), flowers pink tint; single; dwarf habit. An extra choice sort. NEW. Compact growth, vase form. The long, slender branches covered with flowers suggest garlands of flowers. Real quality, a prime sort.

MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA. Red flowers; large red fruit; foliage exactly like fruiting apple leaves.

MALUS RED SILVER. A new variety; silver coated foliage; red flowers. The trees originated in South Dakota, and I have not seen the fruit nor the flowers.

MALUS RED TIP. A new variety of great merit; short stemmed red or pink flowers, similar in distribution to plum blossoms; a vigorous grower; an unusual sight while in bloom.

MALUS SCHEIDECKERI. Double; pink; free flowering; fruit excellent for jelly. One of the most conspicuous pink flowering trees of early spring; very hardy; an old sort.

MALUS SPECTABILIS ROSEA PLENA. Very large double pink flowers profusely produced; yellow fruit. Rare and good. One of the better double flowering varieties.

MALUS SPECTABILIS WHITE. A white form of the above. Double flowers; yellow fruit.

MALUS THEIFERA. Used for tea making in China; lovely pink bloom; glossy foliage; upright habit. (Not the tea plant, but a Chinese substitute.)

Prices of above varieties of Flowering Crabs:

	Each	Ten
18 to 24 in.	$ .75	$7.00
24 to 30 in.	1.00	9.00
30 to 36 in.	1.25	12.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.60	15.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	18.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.50	25.00
6 to 7 ft.	4.50	35.00

All have perfect root system and good tops; do not prune or cut back. Our trees can support all the top because you get 100% of the roots.

Specimen trees in heavy standards or tree form are available in most varieties, such as Atrosanguinea, Eleyi, Hopa, Floribunda.

Flowering Crabs Continued

Standards of Malus Atrosanguinea:	Each	Ten
4 ft. trunks, formal type, 7-8 ft. high	$7.50	$70.00
4 ft. trunks, formal type, 8 ft. high	10.00	80.00
4 to 5 ft. trunks, 8-10 ft. high	15.00	125.00

5 ft. trunks, 12-14 ft. high.....$35.00 to $50.00 each

The other varieties are grown with lower trunks and larger tops or crowns.

	Each
7-8 ft.	$7.50
8 to 9 ft.	10.00
9 to 10 ft.	25.00

Intermediate sizes are available at $10.00 to $20.00.

MALUS PARKMANI (*Halliena Parkmani; Parkman C.*), double; pink. A dwarf tree; very low growing; just right for small gardens; very hardy; flowers an exceptionally lovely pink. Prolific; one of the first to open and one of the last to fade.

Price of Parkmani:

	Each	Ten
15 to 18 in.	$1.00	$9.00
18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00
24 to 30 in.	1.75	15.00
30 to 36 in.	2.50	20.00

MALUS SARGENTI (*Sargent's C.*). Dwarf; white flowers; abundant showy red fruit. Good for the small garden and a great favorite on account of the brilliant fruit; with the birds equally popular. Low growing and spreading habit; just the sort for rockeries and small gardens. One of the more striking varieties. Positively true to name. Good for a hedge up to six feet high if trained or sheared; will keep out intruders, even cows and dogs.

Price of Sargenti:

	Each	Ten
12 to 15 in.	$1.00	$9.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00	15.00

MALUS FLORIBUNDA EXCELLA THEIL (*Weeping Crab*). Can be kept low for rock gardens and prevented from all but horizontal growth. It can be permitted to grow into a low, irregular but picturesque tree; pink flowers.

	Each	Ten
12 to 18 in.	$1.00	$8.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.00
24 to 30 in.	2.00	15.00

Rare and Unusual Trees, Shrubs and Plants

ACER PALMATUM (*Japanese Maples*).

A. Palmatum Atropurpureum (*Scarlet Japanese Maples*), scarlet in the Summer as well as in the Spring.

	Each		Each
3 to 4 ft.	$10.00	5 to 6 ft.	$20.00
4 to 5 ft.	15.00	6 to 7 ft.	25.00

A. Palmatum Atropurpureum Novum (*Red-leaf Japanese Maple*), dark red in Summer; scarlet in early Spring.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.	$4.00
2½ to 3 ft.	6.00
3 to 4 ft.	7.50

Regular, ordinary Japanese Maples, red in Spring and Autumn, green in Summer, scarlet in early Autumn.

	Each		Each
15 to 18 in.	$1.50	4 to 5 ft.	$6.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50	5 to 6 ft.	10.00
24 to 30 in.	3.50	6 to 7 ft.	15.00
		7-8 ft. x 7-8 ft.	20.00

A. Palmatum Dissectum (*Weeping cut-leaf or fern-leaf Japan Red-leaf Maple*), slow-growing type.

	Each		Each
3 ft. wide	$15.00	5 ft. wide	$30.00
4 ft. wide	20.00	6 ft. wide	40.00

Crating extra, on this variety only.

AESCULUS (*Horse-Chestnut*). Pink flowering.

	Each		Each
4 to 5 ft.	$4.00	7 to 8 ft.	$7.50
6 to 7 ft.	6.00	10 ft.	10.00

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA (*Red Chokeberry*). The fruit is conspicuously attractive in the garden and to a minor degree to birds. Best red fruited native shrub.

	Each	Ten
2 to 2½ ft.	$1.50	$12.00—covered with fruit
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00—covered with fruit

BERBERIS (*Barberry*).

B. Thunbergi (*Japanese Barberry*). Green foliage turning scarlet in Fall, bright red berries. Ideal for hedges.

	10	100	1000
12 to 15 in.	$2.25	$18.00	$125.00
15 to 18 in.	3.00	20.00	160.00
18 to 24 in.	4.00	35.00	200.00
24 to 30 in.	5.00	40.00	250.00

B. Thunbergi Atropurpurea (*Red Japanese Barberry*). Similar to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry, but the foliage of this new variety is a rich, bronzy-red, and becomes more gorgeous throughout the Summer; in the Fall it changes to vivid orange, scarlet and red shades. Should be planted in full exposure to sun to retain its brilliant coloring.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	$ .40	$3.75	$27.50
15 to 18 in.	.50	4.50	35.00
18 to 24 in.	.75	6.00	50.00

BETULA ALBA LACINIATA (*Cutleaf Birch*). White bark, weeping branches.

	Each	Ten
5 to 6 ft.	$3.00	$25.00
6 to 8 ft.	4.00	35.00
8 to 9 ft.	5.00	45.00

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA (*White Fringetree*). Large growing shrub; very fragrant white fringed flowers.

	Each		Each
2 to 3 ft.	$1.50	4 to 5 ft.	$3.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	5 to 6 ft.	4.50

CORNUS (*Dogwood*).

C. florida (*White-flowering Dogwood*). Extremely heavy stocky plants. Tree form branched to ground, generally all specimens offered are at least half as wide as they are high.

	Each	Ten
Low-branched specimen, 4 to 5 ft.	$2.50	$20.00
Low-branched specimen, 5 to 6 ft.	3.00	25.00
Low-branched specimen, 6 to 7 ft.	4.00	30.00
Low-branched specimen, 7 to 8 ft.	5.00	40.00
Low-branched specimen, 8 to 10 ft.	7.50	60.00
Low-branched specimen, 10 to 12 ft.	12.50	100.00
Standard specimen trees, 5 to 6 ft. trunks, 12 to 14 ft.	15.00	125.00

C. florida rubra (*Pink-flowering Dogwood*).

	Each	Ten		Each
3 to 4 ft.	$3.50	$30.00	6 to 7 ft.	$8.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	40.00	9 to 10 ft.	25.00
5 to 6 ft.	6.00	50.00	10 to 12 ft.	35.00
			12 to 14 ft.	50.00

C. Kousa (*Oriental Dogwood*). June-flowering Chinese Dogwood.

3 to 4 ft.	$2.00	10 to 12 ft.	$25.00 to $30.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.50	12 to 14 ft.	35.00 to 40.00

CRATAEGUS (*Hawthorn*).

Oxycantha Splendens (*Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn*). Double scarlet flowers.

Oxycantha Rosea Flora Plena (*Double Pink English Hawthorn*).

	Each		Each
Tree form, 5 to 6 ft.	$4.00	Tree form, 7 to 8 ft.	$7.50
Tree form, 6 to 7 ft.	6.00	Tree form, 8 to 9 ft.	10.00

Paul's Scarlet Thorn can also be had in low, irregular bushes.

	Each		Each
3 to 4 ft. high	$1.50	4 to 5 ft. high	$2.50

CYDONIA JAPONICA (*Japan Quince*).

Coral Pink, an imported variety of great value. Clear coral, changing according to temperature of the Spring weather.

	Each
3-year-old plants	$2.50
4 ft. x 4 ft. specimens	10.00
5 ft. x 5 ft. specimens	15.00
Apple Blossom, flesh and white—3 years	2.50
Columbia, creamy yellow tinted rose—3 years	2.50
Marmorata, pink and white—3 years	2.50
Moerloosei, pink and white—3 years	2.50
Nivalis, white—3 years	2.50

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS (*Red Veined Enkianthus*). Deciduous, but holds its foliage very late. Bell shaped flowers in terminal umbels yellow and red.

	Each
3 ft., bushy	$4.00
3½ ft., slender	4.00

FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA (*Purple-leaved Beech*). River's variety.

	Each		Each
5 to 6 ft.	$7.50	7 to 8 ft.	$12.50
6 to 7 ft.	10.00	8 to 9 ft.	15.00

HANSEN BUSH CHERRIES. The new quick-bearing Cherry—easy to grow—sure to produce. This is a new development in fruit culture that is gradually changing the method of plum and cherry fruit production throughout the northwest, because of the immense amount of choice quality fruit that can be produced on such a very small area.

The fruit is of large size, good flavor and quality to eat fresh and make the most wonderful rich-flavored, dark purple-red jam. The juice makes splendid jelly as well as a not to be forgotten cordial that won't be kept long.

The fruit of this new cherry much resembles a plum in size and shape. It comes massed in clusters and at times almost completely covers the limbs. The tree itself grows in a bush-like shape, rarely over four or five feet tall, branching and bearing from the ground up, usually bearing the year after planting, though often the year they are set out and annually thereafter. This dwarf stature is of value in the garden as it does not take up the room of an ordinary plum tree yet often bears more. They should be planted two to four feet apart in rows four to six feet apart; twelve to twenty-five or more in every home garden.

In landscape planting the Bush Cherry also is desirable as it is of striking ornamental value, its dwarf bushy nature is of great aid in foundation planting, or they may be planted close enough for a low fruiting hedge on the lawn or in the garden.

The foliage is a beautiful silvery green, turns to a rich red and gold in Fall and adds a very desirable touch to any landscape. The profuse masses of large fragrant white flowers completely cover the branches and are a glorious sight in early Spring.

New reduced prices on **Hansen Bush Cherries,** all heavy, well-branched, strong rooted, bushy trees:

	Each	Per 3	Per 6	Per 12	Per 25
Large two-year	$ .60	$1.50	$2.75	$4.50	$8.00
Medium two-year	.50	1.25	2.00	3.75	6.00

Large three-year, ready to bear this year, $1.00 each—10 for $8.00.

Hemerocallis

HEMEROCALLIS (*Daylilies*). The newest and best varieties. The only perennial that blooms all summer. Extremely hardy. Bugs are not interested in the flowers or the plant.

	Divisions
Amaryllis. 46"; large, golden-orange flowers; July-August	$1.00
Bagdad. 42"; orange throat, outer parts of petals a coppery red over orange; June-July	3.00
Bay State. 42"; very deep yellow, large; July-August	1.00
Donald Wyman. 44"; deep, rich, golden-yellow with a brick-red spot on each petal; July	1.00
Fulva Clone maculata (*Tawny Daylily*). 36"; Coppery-orange, shaded crimson; July	1.00
George Yeld. 36"; canary-yellow, brushed red; July-August	2.50
Golconda. Chrome-yellow; July-August	.60
Hyperion. 44"; pale lemon-yellow; fragrant; July-August	2.50
Iris Perry. Deep bronzy-orange; July	2.00
J. A. Crawford. 48"; deep apricot colored; June-August	1.00
Kwanso. 40"; double golden-brown; June-August	.60
Lady Fermoy Hesketh. 48"; canary-yellow with apricot; July	3.50
Margaret Perry. 50"; carnelian-red flowers with bright yellow star at throat; July-September	1.00
Midas. 40"; glowing orange with as many as 15 flowers to a stalk. A new introduction of Dr. Stout; June-July	3.00
Mikado. 36"; rich orange with a spot of mahogany-red in each petal; June-July, and is noted to bloom again in September	2.00
Mrs. A. H. Austin. 36"; soft yellow overlaid deep yellow; July-August	1.75
Ophir. 50"; deep golden-yellow with 25 to 30 flowers to stem during July and August	1.00
Patricia. 36"; lemon-yellow of unusual form; delightful fragrance; June-July	3.00
Radiant. 42"; orange-yellow; July-August	2.50
Royal. 42"; golden-yellow; 4" flowers; July	1.00
Sir Michael Foster. 48"; clear apricot-yellow; fragrant; June-July	1.00
Sovereign. 20"; semi-dwarf in habit; chrome-yellow, shaded brown on outside	.60
Sunkist. 36"; deep soft rose, lightly flushed bronze with yellow stripe down center of each petal; July-August	2.50
The Gem. 36"; deep yellow; July-August	1.00
Vesta. 30"; semi-dwarf habit; deep orange; July	2.00
Wau-Bun. 36"; soft yellow sprinkled with traces of red; July-August and often up to frost	3.00
Woodlot Gold. 36"; soft gold; large crinkled flowers; July-August	1.50

HONEYLOCUST. Thornless. An attractive, open-growing thornless locust—an ideal shade tree. The parks and other public projects have just discovered the value of this fine, flowering tree. Large clusters of fragrant white flowers.

4 to 5 ft., $1.00 each; $7.50 per 10 5 to 6 ft., $1.50 each; $10.00 per 10

LABURNUM VOSSI (*Golden Chain, Golden Shower*). An upright growing tree producing very long clusters of golden yellow blossoms; practically a golden-yellow long-cluster Wistaria tree.

	Each		Each
5 to 6 ft.	$7.00	9 to 10 ft.	$20.00
7 to 8 ft.	15.00	10 to 12 ft.	25.00

Magnolias

MAGNOLIAS. Our young trees are exceptionally well grown, root pruned or transplanted; covered with flower buds. Our great show specimen trees are not matched anywhere in the country for shapeliness and well-rounded appearance.

M. Alba Superba. White, occasionally suffused with pink; vigorous grower.

	Each
8 to 9 ft. specimen	$15.00
9 to 10 ft. specimen	20.00
10 to 12 ft. specimen	30.00
12 to 14 ft. specimen	$50.00 to $75.00
14 to 16 ft. specimen	60.00 to 100.00

M. Alexandrina. Grows more slowly than Soulangeana and blooms a week later a deeper pink.

	Each		Each
2 to 3 ft.	$4.00	4 to 5 ft.	$8.50
3 to 3½ ft.	5.00	6 to 8 ft.	10.00
3½ to 4 ft.	7.50	8 to 9 ft.	15.00

9 to 10 ft. ..... $25.00 to $35.00 each

M. Grandiflora (*Southern Evergreen Magnolia*). Hardy strain.
Prices upon application.

M. Lennei.
Same prices as Soulangeana.

M. Liliflora (by some incorrectly called Purpurea). Flowers brownish-purple, lily-shaped; extremely heavy bushes.

	Each		Each
3 to 4 ft.	$3.50	5 to 6 ft.	$5.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.00	6 to 7 ft.	7.50

M. Nigra. Dark purple; a desirable sort.

	Each
2½ to 3 ft.	$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00

M. Purpurea. Dark purple flowers; glossy foliage.

	Each		Each
2 to 3 ft.	$3.50	6 to 8 ft. specimen	$10.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	8 to 9 ft. specimen	20.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.50		

M. Soulangeana. Pink; best known of all the Magnolias.

	Each		Each
4 to 5 ft.	$5.00	7 to 8 ft. specimen	$8.50
5 to 6 ft. specimen	6.00	8 to 9 ft. specimen	10.00
6 to 7 ft. specimen	7.50	9 to 10 ft. specimen	12.50

Specimens of 10 ft. spread, 12 to 14 feet high, at $50.00 to $75.00.

Standard or Tree Form Soulangeana:
3 to 5 inch or more caliper of trunk, 12 to 14 ft. high, are here in abundance at $50.00 to $100.00.
Smaller trees at $15.00 to $35.00.

M. Stellata (*Halleana*). Star Magnolia, star-shaped, snow-white flowers; very fragrant.

	Each		Each
3 to 3½ ft.	$7.50	3½ to 4 ft.	$10.00

M. Yulan (*Conspicua*). Pure white, fragrant. Single, central trunk, branched all the way to the ground. Well set with flower buds.

	Each		Each
3 to 4 ft.	$5.00	6 to 7 ft.	$10.00
4 to 5 ft.	7.50	7 to 8 ft.	15.00
5 to 6 ft.	8.50	8 to 9 ft.	20.00

OPHIOPOGON JABURAN (*Lily Tufts*). Blue flowers over the foliage; the curving foliage is 12 inches long, and stays in good condition Winter and Summer. When Lily Tufts are planted in rows it forms the perfect edging (border) plant, enclosing the flower beds perfectly if planted one foot apart.

Plants from 3" pots, 50c each; $3.50 per 10; $30.00 per 100.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS (*European Planetree*). Rapid growing, symmetrical, most suitable for city street planting.

	Each	Ten		Each	Ten
4 to 5 ft.	$ .75	$6.00	7 to 8 ft.	$1.50	$12.00
5 to 6 ft.	.85	7.50	8 to 9 ft.	2.50	20.00

Specimen trees are available.

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA (*Lombardy Poplar*). Tall, rapid growing, fine for screens. Our trees are all shapely; branches to the ground.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	$ .50	$4.00	$30.00
5 to 6 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00
6 to 8 ft.	.75	6.50	50.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	7.50	60.00
10 to 12 ft.	2.00	15.00	100.00
12 to 14 ft.	2.50	20.00	125.00
14 to 16 ft.	3.50	30.00	150.00

PRUNUS BLIARIANA (*Red-leaf Plum*). Double, pink flowers; purple leaves; young foliage a brilliant scarlet.

	Each		Each
5 to 6 ft.	$2.50	6 to 7 ft.	$3.50

PRUNUS TRILOBA (*Flowering Plum*). Very desirable low shrub with a mass of clear pink flowers.

	Each		Each
3 to 4 ft.	$1.25	4 to 5 ft.	$1.50

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA (*Dwarf Flowering Plum*). A multitude of dainty shell-pink flowers in Spring and lovely glass-like translucent fruit of bright red in Autumn.

	Each		Each
3 to 4 ft.	$ .75	4 to 5 ft.	$1.50

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA (*Ginkgo biloba, Maidenhair-tree*). A tree that can trace its pedigree in a straight line to the deposits of anthracite coal in which many of its progenitors are preserved. All of its insect pests have died meanwhile and it is immune to all present day bugs. It is hardy, moderately fast to slow growing, long living; a splendid shade tree.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	$2.50	$20.00	$150.00
6 to 7 ft.	3.00	25.00	175.00
7 to 8 ft.	4.00	30.00	200.00
8 to 10 ft.	5.00	40.00	275.00
10 to 12 ft.	7.50	65.00	450.00
12 to 14 ft.	10.00	75.00	

SALIX BABYLONICA (*Babylon Weeping Willow*). An extremely pendulous variety of Weeping Willow. Branched to the ground, straight and exceptionally beautiful trees.

	Each	Ten
8 to 9 ft. high	$3.50	$30.00

Azaleas and Rhododendrons

AZALEA AMOENA (*Sunset Azalea*). Evergreen. The color of the sunset, extremely effective in the soft light of the evening at sunset and after. Most restful coloration. Not at its best in the glare of full sunlight. Grows best in the open. Flowers are double or hose in hose of a lovely purple produced by the thousand, obliterating the foliage.

	Each	Ten
3 ft. wide x 2½ ft. high	$7.50	$60.00
3½ ft. wide x 2½ ft. high	12.50	75.00
4 ft. wide x 3-3½ ft. high	15.00	125.00
4½ ft. wide x 3½ ft. high	20.00	175.00
5 ft. wide x 3½ ft. high	25.00	200.00

A. HINODEGIRI (*Sunrise Azalea*). Rosy red. Evergreen.

	Each	Ten
10 to 12 in. wide	$2.00	$15.00
12 to 15 in. wide	2.50	20.00
15 to 18 in. wide	3.00	25.00
18 to 20 in. wide	4.00	35.00
20 to 24 in. wide	5.00	40.00
26 to 28 in. wide	7.50	60.00
2½ ft. wide	10.00	90.00
3 ft. wide	15.00	135.00
3½ ft. wide, 3 ft. high	25.00	200.00
4 ft. wide	30.00	300.00

A. INDICA ALBA (also known as Ledifolia alba). Evergreen. Fragrant, snow-white, large single flowers; blooms normally here about Memorial Day or earlier.

	Each	Ten
15 to 18 in. wide	$4.00	$37.50
18 to 24 in. wide	6.00	50.00
3 ft. wide x 2½ ft. high	12.50	120.00
3½ ft. wide x 2½ ft. high	17.50	150.00
4 ft. wide x 2½ ft. high	25.00	200.00
4½ ft. wide x 2½ ft. high	30.00	275.00
5 ft. wide x 3 ft. high	35.00	325.00
5½ ft. wide x 3 ft. high	40.00	400.00
6 ft. wide x 3½-4 ft. high	50.00	450.00

Our strain or variety of this choice Azalea is very much superior to any offered anywhere in Pennsylvania. Larger bloom, most of them; purer white; more fragrance.

A. KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS. Tall growing deciduous shrubs, hardy and free flowering; May. Color range: pink, rose and red, mixed.

	Each	Ten
1½ to 2 ft.	$3.00	$25.00
2 to 2½ ft.	4.00	35.00
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00	45.00

A. MOLLIS. A hardy, prolific, deciduous Chinese Azalea, in orange and pure yellow.

	Each	Ten
Pure yellow, 12 to 15 in.	$4.00	$30.00
Pure yellow, 15 to 18 in.	5.00	40.00
Pure yellow, 18 to 21 in.	6.00	45.00
Orange, 15 to 18 in.	4.00	30.00
Orange, 18 to 24 in.	5.00	40.00

A. MUCRONULATA. Upright growing, compact branches, splendid foliage, extremely early flowering, violet colored flowers of good size produced in extreme abundance.

	Each	Ten
2 ft.	$3.50	$27.50
2½ ft.	4.00	35.00
3 ft.	4.50	40.00
3½ ft.	5.00	45.00

A. SCHLIPPENBACHI (*The Royal Azalea*). A lovely deciduous azalea, hardy and vigorous, brought by us from Korea and produced here from seeds from the originally imported plants. The flowers are large, single, clear pink; the leaves shaped like those of the oak. Transplanted 1938.

	Each	Ten
12 to 15 in. high	$2.00	$15.00
15 to 18 in. high	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 in. high	3.50	30.00
24 to 30 in. high	4.50	40.00
30 to 36 in. high	6.00	50.00

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS:

Album elegans. White; a rapid growing tall variety, recommended for backgrounds.

Amphion. Pink, with white eye; good forcing variety; hardy.

Catawbiense album. White; good compact habit; very hardy.

Catawbiense grandiflorum. Lilac; good compact habit; buds very heavily and is extremely hardy.

Dr. Dresselhuys. Red; the best tall growing hardy red variety.

Ignatius Sargent. Light red; a rapid vigorous grower; very hardy.

Lee's Dark Purple. Dark purple; extremely hardy, having a large number of buds.

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Light red; a good variety of compact, bushy habit.

President Lincoln. Lavender; tall growing, extremely hardy.

Roseum elegans. Orchid-pink; a very productive variety which makes compact globular specimens; very hardy.

Prices of well budded plants:

	Each	Ten
15 to 18 in.	$4.00	$35.00
18 to 24 in.	5.50	45.00
24 to 30 in.	6.50	55.00

Larger sizes can be had in some of the varieties.

STRAWBERRIES. Quality plants at reasonable prices:

	25	50	100	500	1000
Fairfax	$ .50	$ .90	$1.40	$5.00	$8.50
Catskill	.50	.90	1.40	5.00	8.50
Chesapeake	.50	.90	1.40	5.00	8.50
Dorsett	.50	.90	1.40	4.50	7.00
Premier	.50	.90	1.40	4.50	7.00
Big Joe	.50	.90	1.40	4.50	7.00
Aroma	.50	.90	1.40	4.00	6.50
Lupton	.50	.90	1.40	4.00	6.50
Missionary	.50	.90	1.40	4.00	6.50
Blakemore	.50	.80	1.25	3.50	6.25
Mastodon Everbearing	.80	1.20	2.00	7.50	11.00
Gem Everbearing	1.00	1.40	2.50	8.00	11.00

Planting time: When the ground is open.

DWARF FRUIT TREES

Dwarf Apples: Cortland, Early Harvest, McIntosh, Delicious, Sweet Bough.
Six years old, fine specimens, bearing age ..... $5.00 each

Dwarf Apples: Delicious.

Dwarf Pears: Bartlett, Clapps Favorite, Seckel.
Two years old ..... $1.50 each

If interested in the standard orchard fruit trees, or Espalier Trained Dwarf Fruit Trees, write for prices by tens, hundreds, thousands.

Evergreens

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA (*Dwarf English Boxwood*). True dwarf Box, hardy type. Twenty-four year old plants.

	Each	10	100
16 to 18 in. high	$6.00	$50.00	$400.00
18 to 20 in. high	7.00	60.00	450.00
22 to 24 in. high	7.50	70.00	475.00
24 to 26 in. high	10.00	80.00	

CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA (*Blue Atlas Cedar*). Similar to the Cedar of Lebanon that King Solomon and Hiram, King of Tyre, made famous when they built the Temple. Our trees were transplanted recently and have good roots.

	Each
10 ft. high x 8 ft. wide	$35.00
12 ft. high x 8 ft. wide	40.00
14 ft. high x 8 ft. wide	50.00

One of our trees grew into a nice specimen in Cynwyd, and the owner refused a cash offer of $1,000 for the tree where it stands.

CHAMAECYPARIS (*Retinospora*).

Retinospora obtusa gracilis (*Slender Hinoki Cypress*). The one good and valuable variety in the entire family of Chamaecyparis (Retinospora); perfect specimen, columnar, 3 feet wide at base and almost same diameter at top, perfect columns; 12 feet high at $40.00 to $50.00 each. Slow growing and are not likely to grow out of bounds. All the following were transplanted within two years.

	Each	Ten
2 to 2½ ft., perfect plants	$3.50	$32.00
2½ to 3 ft., perfect plants	4.00	37.50
3 to 3½ ft., perfect plants	6.00	50.00
3½ to 4 ft., perfect plants	7.50	65.00
4 to 4½ ft., perfect plants	8.50	75.00
4½ to 5 ft., perfect plants	9.00	85.00
5 to 6 ft., perfect plants	12.00	100.00

Retinospora obtusa nana. The kind the Japanese use for the making of "300 year old" trees. Ours are 16 years old and 24 to 36 inches high. Price range, $7.50 to $20.00 each.

Retinosporas in all the common sorts at the following prices:

	Each		Each
2-2½ ft.	$2.00	4½-5 ft.	$6.00
2½-3 ft.	3.50	5-6 ft.	7.00
3-3½ ft.	4.00	6-7 ft.	8.00
3½-4 ft.	4.50	8-9 ft.	10.00
4-4½ ft.	5.00	9-11 ft.	15.00

12-18 ft. $35.00 to $50.00

CRYPTOMERIA (*Japan Temple Tree*).

C. Japonica Lobbi. A stately strong growing evergreen tree. General outline is columnar; spread or width generally one-third of height.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	$2.50	$22.50	
3 to 3½ ft.	3.75	35.00	
3½ to 4 ft.	5.00	40.00	
4½ to 5 ft.	6.00	45.00	
5 to 6 ft.	7.50	50.00	
10 to 12 ft.	15.00	120.00	$1,000.00
12 to 14 ft.	20.00	150.00	1,500.00
14 to 16 ft.	40.00	300.00	2,500.00
16 to 18 ft.	75.00	650.00	
18 to 20 ft.	100.00	800.00	

The low prices on these Cryptomeria may lead you to believe that the trees are seconds and not desirable. Quite the contrary. The 10-12 ft. and 12-14 ft. trees are located on a piece of land we want to clear and sell and we have decided to make the price low enough so it will be attractive to quantity buyers, such as land developers. Cryptomeria makes a most attractive tree for lining streets—they are stately, tall growing, comparatively fast growing, require little or no care after they are planted, will not overshadow the lawn and destroy hedges and other plants—on straight lanes and roads they are very effective—impressive when used in the general planting scheme around a dwelling or public buildings.

C. Japonica Wohlerti (*Wohlert's Variety*). A superior compact-growing sort, slower than "Lobbi," but the branches are placed much closer, giving a smooth outline; resistant to low temperatures.

	Each		Each
2 to 2½ ft. high	$4.00	3 to 3½ ft. high	$6.00
2½ to 3 ft. high	5.00	3½ to 4 ft. high	7.50

Next season we shall offer larger specimens after they have made roots in our compact Pennsylvania soil after being transplanted from our nurseries in Cape May County, New Jersey.

ILEX CRENATA (*Japanese Holly*) in variety. A vigorous growing evergreen bush that almost always carries throughout the Winter a crop of blue-black berries. Our plants were all transplanted this year—good roots and well formed top—broad, bushy, dense and well-rounded; entirely hardy; a special price this season—much reduced.

The varieties in the collection are: **buxifolia, fortuni, latifolia and microphylla.**

	Each	Ten
2 to 2½ ft. high	$3.00	$27.50
2½ to 3 ft. high	5.00	40.00
3 to 3½ ft. high	7.50	60.00
3½ to 4 ft. high x 3 ft. wide	8.50	75.00
4 to 4½ ft. high x 3 ft. wide	10.00	90.00
4 to 4½ ft. high x 3½ ft. wide	15.00	125.00
4½ ft. high x 3 ft. wide	12.50	100.00
5 ft. high x 3-3½ ft. wide	20.00	150.00
6 to 7 ft. high	25.00	200.00

ILEX OPACA (*American Holly*). The familiar evergreen tree that gives us our Christmas decorations. Can supply in the smaller sizes female trees only, but specimen male trees are available: 8 to 9 ft. high, 6 to 7 ft. wide, for $15.00. I do not believe that male trees are needed in order that the female produce berries, but we can supply them.

	Each
5 ft. high female producing trees, grafted	$8.00
6 ft. high female producing trees, grafted	10.00
7 ft. high female producing trees, grafted	15.00

Frequently transplanted, heavy specimen, female berry-bearing trees, 9 to 10 ft. high at $25.00 to $35.00 each.

PICEA PUNGENS HOOPSI (*Hoopes' Blue Spruce*). Far superior to Kosters and the rest. We cannot get rid of the others when Hoopes' stands near Kosters.

	Each
12 in. high, 4 years old	$1.50
18 in. high, 4 years old	2.50
24 in. high, 4 years old	3.50
2½ ft. high, 8 years old	6.00
3 ft. high, 10 years old	10.00
3½ ft. high, 10-12 years old	15.00
4 ft. high	20.00
5 ft. high	25.00

TAXUS (*or Yew Trees*). European and Oriental.

Taxus Baccata (*English Yew*). Capitata form, upright, suitable for hedges. Dark green foliage—darker than Japan Yew.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in.	$2.50	$20.00	$150.00
18 to 24 in.	3.00	25.00	175.00
24 to 30 in.	4.00	30.00	200.00

Taxus Baccata Fastigate (*Irish Yew*). Strong shapely trees; columnar.

	Each
Mature solid plants, 5 ft.	$15.00
Specimen trees, 6 ft.	20.00
Specimen trees, 6½ ft.	25.00

Taxus Cuspidata (*Spreading Japanese Yew*). Well sheared and transplanted.

	Each	Ten
2 to 2½ ft. wide, sheared	$3.50	$30.00
2½ to 3 ft. wide, sheared	4.00	35.00
3 to 3½ ft. wide, sheared	5.00	45.00
3½ to 4 ft. wide, sheared	7.50	70.00
4 to 5 ft. wide, sheared	10.00	90.00
5 to 6 ft. wide, 4 to 5 ft. high, sheared	20.00	
6 to 7 ft wide, 5 ft. high, sheared	25.00	
7 to 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. high, sheared	30.00	
8 to 9 ft. wide, sheared	50.00	
10 ft. wide, sheared	60.00	

If you select your own trees, you may take the largest available. We measure and charge for the spread only.

If you compare the prices of these Yews with the price list of other reputable firms, you may be led to believe that ours might be inferior specimens. That is not the case. Nearly all of our Yews are exceedingly fine plants. Most of them were transplanted the Spring of 1938, others the year before. Therefore, they will continue to grow immediately after being planted in the new location. If you see these plants you will never hesitate to buy them if you have room for them.

Taxus Cuspidata Capitata (*Upright Japanese Yew*). Upright growing, cone-shaped trees—horizontal branches, red fruit, sheared trees.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in., for hedges and other uses	$3.00	$20.00	$150.00
18 to 24 in., for hedges and other uses	3.50	25.00	200.00
24 to 30 in., for hedges and other uses	4.00	35.00	250.00
30 to 36 in., for hedges and other uses	6.00	50.00	400.00
3 to 3½ ft., for hedges and other uses	7.50	60.00	550.00
3½ to 4 ft., for specimens	10.00	90.00	
4 to 4½ ft., for specimens	12.50	100.00	
4½ to 5 ft., for specimens	15.00	125.00	
5 to 6 ft., for specimens	17.50	150.00	
7 ft. specimens	20.00		
8 ft. specimens	25.00		
9 ft. specimens	35.00		
10 ft. specimens	40.00		
11 ft. specimens	50.00		

Taxus Cuspidata Brevifolia (*Dwarf Japanese Yew*). One of the best dwarf evergreens and typically Japanese in its beauty.

	Each	Ten
15 to 18 in. wide	$2.50	$22.50
18 to 20 in. wide	4.00	35.00
20 to 24 in. wide	5.00	40.00
24 to 30 in. wide	7.50	60.00
30 to 36 in. wide	10.00	90.00
3 to 4 ft. wide	20.00	150.00
4 to 5 ft. wide, 25 years old	35.00	
5 to 6 ft. wide, 25 years old	50.00	
6 to 7 ft. wide, 25 to 30 years old	60.00	
7 to 8 ft. wide, 25 to 30 years old	75.00	

These choice specimens are worth twice our price.

Taxus Media Hicksi (*Hick's Yew*). Upright. columnar, no tendency whatever for horizontal branches.

	Each	Ten
2 to 2½ ft.	$3.00	$25.00
2½ to 3 ft.	4.00	35.00
3 to 3½ ft.	5.50	50.00
3½ to 4 ft.	7.50	70.00
4 to 4½ ft.	9.00	80.00
4½ to 5 ft	10.00	
5 to 6 ft.	12.50	
6 to 7 ft.	15.00	

TSUGA (*Hemlock*).

T. Canadensis (*Canadian Hemlock Spruce*). Sheared plants.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	$2.50	$20.00	$150.00
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00	25.00	200.00
3 to 3½ ft.	3.75	30.00	250.00
3½ to 4 ft.	4.50	35.50	325.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.50	40.00	
5 to 6 ft.	6.00	50.00	
6 to 7 ft.	7.50	60.00	
7 to 8 ft.	10.00	80.00	
8 to 9 ft.	12.50	100.00	
12 to 14 ft.	25.00		
14 to 16 ft.	35.00		
16 to 18 ft.	50.00		

T. Caroliniana (*Carolina Hemlock Spruce*).

	Each
10 to 12 ft.	$25.00
12 to 14 ft.	35.00

THUJA (*Arborvitae*). Pyramidal and American Arborvitae for hedges and screens.

	Each	10	100
8 to 9 ft.	$5.00	$40.00	$300.00
9 to 10 ft.	7.50	50.00	350.00
10 to 12 ft.	10.00	75.00	400.00
12 to 14 ft.	15.00		

Ground Cover Plants

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS (*Japanese Spurge*). A beautiful evergreen ground cover. perfectly hardy, and endures dense shade and dry locations. Fertile soil, fairly rich in humus is required, also watering until the plants become established. Established plants are twelve inches high.

	100	1000
One year old	$7.00	$35.00
Three years old	10.00	65.00
Pot-grown, large plants	12.00	90.00

VINCA MINOR (*Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle*). A trailing, evergreen plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or trees, or on graves. Blue flowers.

	100	1000
Small field-grown plants	$7.00	$35.00
Pot-grown plants, large	12.00	90.00
Pot-grown plants, small	8.75	75.00
BOWLES (variety of Vinca), is also available	20.00	175.00

Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI (*Boston Ivy*). Strong climbing vine.

	Each	Ten
Plants, from pots	$0.50	$4.00
Older plants, from pots	.75	6.50

BIGNONIA RADICANS (*Trumpet Vine*). Tubular red flowers.

Plants, from 6" pots ..... $1.00 each

CLEMATIS, hardy varieties. Thrives best in a rich garden loam of rather light texture. Sand and peat moss may be added to a heavy soil to loosen it. When planting, spread out the roots flat and sprinkle soil lightly over them. Avoid having all the roots in one bunch. Soil must be well drained where Clematis is to be planted. Since Clematis is partial to lime, it should be mixed with the soil when planting, and if necessary it may be occasionally added thereafter, working it well into the soil without disturbing the roots.

Large-flowering varieties:

	Each		Each
Ascotiensis, azure blue	$1.50	**King Edward VII,** violet	2.25
Belle of Woking, double, silvery gray	1.75	**Lady Betty Balfour,** purple	2.25
Comtese de Bouchaud, rose-pink	1.75	**Lawsoniana,** large, sky blue	1.75
Crimson King, red	3.25	**Lord Neville,** plum color	2.25
Duchess of Albany, bright pink	1.25	**Mme. Baron Veillard,** silvery pink	1.25
Duchess of Edinburgh, double, pure white	1.25	**Mme. Edouard Andre,** red	1.25
Elsa Spath, bright blue	1.50	**Mrs. Cholmondeley,** light blue	1.50
Gipsy Queen, violet-purple	2.25	**Nelly Moser,** mauve and white	2.50
Henryi, large white flowers	1.25	**Prins Hendrik,** azure blue, ruffled	2.25
Jackmani, violet-purple	1.25	**Ramona,** large, sky-blue	1.25
Jackmani rubra, red variety of Jackmani	3.50	**The President,** reddish plum-violet	2.50
Kermesina, wine red	1.50	**Ville de Lyon,** carmine red	1.25
		Ville de Paris, dark blue, red bar	1.25
		William Kennett, lavender	1.50

Small-flowering varieties:

	Each		Each
Crispa, blue, bell-shaped	$1.00	**Recta,** white, shrubby	.70
Flammula, fragrant, white	.75	**Tangutica obtusiuscula,** yellow	1.00
Montana rubens, rosy red, changing to clear pink	1.00	**Texensis,** scarlet, urn shaped	1.00
Paniculata, white, star shaped	.50	**Virginiana,** white, very strong	.70

Wistaria

ORIENTAL WISTARIA. During the latter part of 1937, the producers of new plants were invited to send their nominations to the editor of "HOUSE BEAUTIFUL" of New York, a national magazine. We were invited to send photographs of our choice and submitted our UNUSUAL WISTARIA showing flowering clusters FOUR FEET long of one of our longcluster varieties. A jury of twenty eminent horticulturists awarded us first honors as recorded on pages 27 and 88 of the February issue of "HOUSE BEAUTIFUL."

JAPANESE WISTARIA, Wistaria Floribunda (*Multijuga*)—Grafted Plants.

	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	5 yr.	6 yr.	7 yr.	STANDARDS 1st size	2nd size	Special
Naga Noda, lavender	$1.50	$2.50	$3.50	$4.50	$5.50	$7.50	$10.00	$11.00	$10.00	$15.00
Murasaki Noda, purple	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.50	—	—	—
Kyushaku, lavender	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	—	—	—	—
Praecox (Issai), blue	1.25	2.25	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	—	10.00	9.00	12.00
Penn Valley, lavender	—	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.50	—	—	—	—
Rosea, clear pink	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	9.00	12.00
Rubrum	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	—	—	—	—	—
Shiro Noda, white	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.50	—	11.00	10.00	—
Violacea plena, violet	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.50	—	—	—
Floribunda, purple	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	6.00	—	—	—
Floribunda alba, white	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	—	—	—	10.00	9.00	—
Rosea Alabama, pink	1.50	2.00	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Purple, violet	2.50	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	11.00	—	—

CHINESE WISTARIA, Wistaria Sinensis—Grafted Plants

Sinensis purple	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	—	11.00	10.00	12.00
Sinensis white	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	—	10.00	8.00	—

A non-removable tag will be attached to each Wistaria. It is your guarantee that the plant is true to name and in good condition. If it fails to grow a free replacement will be made if you pay transportation charges.

START YOUNG PLANTS! WATCH THEM GROW!
QUANTITY AND QUALITY AT LOW PRICES

The plant material offered on this page is strictly high class material of the best varieties only. Most of it is smaller than the sizes we send out regularly and list in the general price list. The sizes lend themselves to shipment by mail.

Any order for $6.00 worth of material from this page will be sent PREPAID east of the Rocky Mountains.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (*Flowering Quince*). Grows to a height of four to five feet; good foliage during Summer and Autumn; the flowers range in color from white to rose, shell pink, coral, apple blossom, crimson, and are produced before the foliage. Also known as Pyrus Japonica.

Three year old Seedlings, not large, but transplanted this Spring:

2 of the smaller for....	$ .50	2 of the largest for....	$1.00
10 of the smaller for....	2.00	10 of the largest for....	4.00
10 24 inches high for...	6.00	10 2½ feet high for....	8.00

BENI HIGAN ZAKURA (*Spring Cherry*). See description elsewhere. These small plants are on their own roots.

15 to 18 in. high..... 2 for $1.00
18 to 24 in. high..... 2 for 1.50
2 to 2½ ft. high..... 2 for 2.00

YOSHINO CHERRIES. Young trees on own roots; not grafted. Washington, D. C., variety.

24 to 30 in..... 2 for $1.50; 10 for $6.00
30 to 36 in..... 2 for 2.00; 10 for 8.00

FORSYTHIA MEDIA SPECTABILIS (*Golden Bell*). The variety producing the largest flowers and most of them.

3 plants, one year old, for..... $1.00
3 plants, two years old, for..... 1.50

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA (*Weeping Forsythia*). Smaller flowers than Spectabilis. Arching and drooping branches that touch the ground.

3 plants, one year old, for..... $1.00
3 plants, two years old, for..... 1.50

MALUS (*Chinese Flowering Crab*). Our selection from the list of varieties offered in this book; but if we can supply your selection we will do it at 10 cents extra on each tree. All trees labeled, all of one kind, or one of each.

8 one year old grafted trees, our choice, for..... $5.00
20 one year old grafted trees, our choice, for..... 10.00

JAPANESE ROSEFLOWERING AND WEEPING CHERRIES. Our selection from the varieties listed in this book, each labeled.

10 grafted trees, one year old, our choice, for..... $6.00

CORNUS FLORIDA (*White Flowering Dogwood*).

2 years old..... $ .35 each; 10 for $3.00
4 years old..... .75 each; 10 for 6.00

FLOWERING SHRUBS: Althea, Deutzia, Cercis Chinensis, Exochorda, Barberry, Forsythia Virdissima, Hydrangea P. G., Mockorange, Prunus Tomentosa, Snowberry, Spirea, Viburnum and Weigelia.

12 Shrubs, your choice, from above list, for..... $6.00

OUR TERMS. Cash with order, except to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility, when accounts will be due in 10 days.

PACKING AND SHIPPING. No charge is made for delivery to the freight depots or express offices from which we ship. Packing of heavy and specimen trees such as Flowering Crabs and Cherries at a value of $15.00 and over, as well as Weeping Cherries at a value of $5.00 and over, will be charged at a rate of 20% additional to cost. No charge for packing other trees. Freight and express charges are to be paid by the purchaser. Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding, otherwise we will use our own judgment; but upon delivery to railroad, steamboat or express companies our responsibility ceases.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS. Stock is guaranteed true to name and up to grade and quality ordered. After leaving our nurseries in good condition we do not guarantee the life of our stock, excepting for an additional 10% of cost price to replace free stock that dies within one season after planting, or upon the prearranged conditions of sale. Such replacement will be shipped with packing charges extra. Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments, and others of whatever nature, must be presented within ten days after the arrival of consignment.

.... *19*

To A. E. Wohlert, Owner **The Garden Nurseries**

Narberth (Montgomery County), Pa.

Subject to your terms as given above I desire to order the list of stock specified below, for which enclosed find..... in payment.

Name Mr. / Mrs. / Miss .....

Street Address..... *P. O. Box or R. F. D. No.* .....

Town ..... *County*..... *State*.....

Shipping Address .....

Freight Station..... *County*..... *State*.....

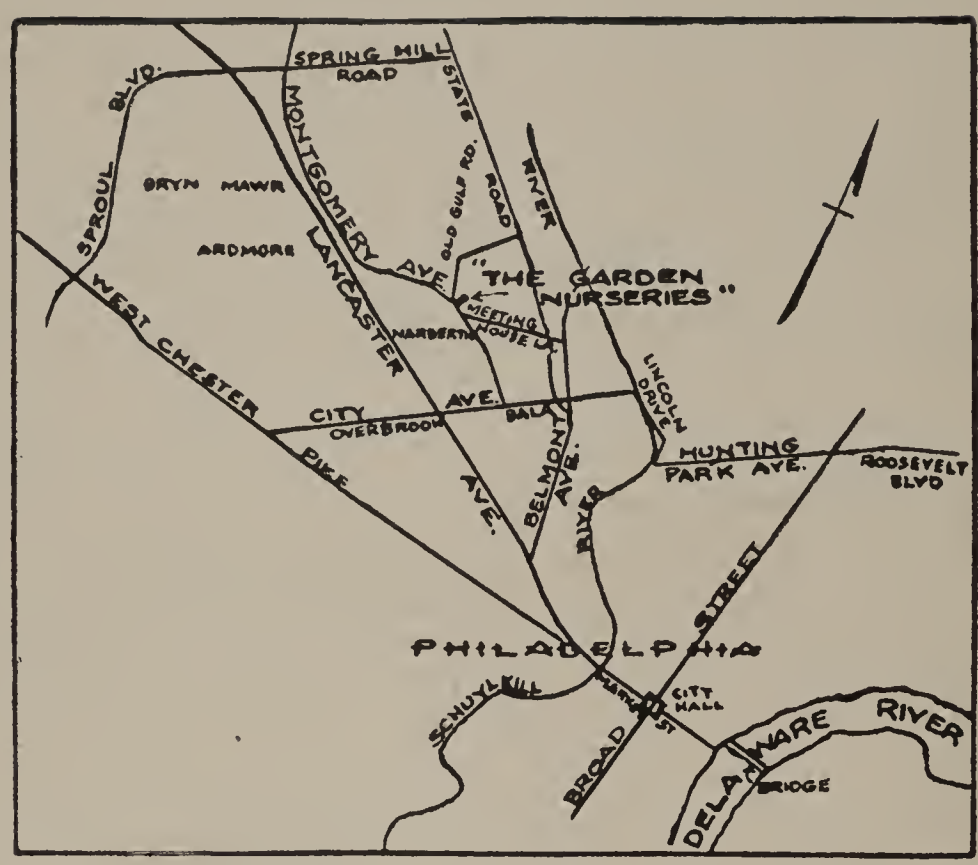
Express Office..... *County*..... *State*.....

Route or Mode of Shipment Preferred.....

When Ship.....

Quantity	NAME OF VARIETY	Size	Unit Price	Total Price

May we substitute if sold out of varieties ordered. Yes..... No.....



PENNSYLVANIA NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Certified by the DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

Elsa Späth

Montana undulata

Kermesina

CLEMATIS

The Aristocrat of the Climbing Plants

Belle of Woking

Duchess of Albany

Ville de Paris

A. E. WOHLERT

NARBERTH • PENNSYLVANIA

CLEMATIS—A New

Crimson King

Mme. Baron-Veillard

Crispa

Duchess of Edinburgh

Lawsoniana

Lord Neville

Large-flowering Hybrids

2-yr. plants, grown on own roots

Ascotiensis. Tapering buds; azure-blue petals.
Belle of Woking. See color illustration.....
Comtesse de Bouchaud. See color illustration.....
Crimson King. See color illustration.....
Duchess of Albany. See color illustration...
Duchess of Edinburgh. See color illustration.....
Elsa Späth. See color illustration.....
Empress of India. Light violet-purple, with dark markings.....
Gipsy Queen. Jackmani hybrid with velvety purple flowers.....
Henryi. See color illustration.....
Huldine. Translucent, pearly white with reverse markings of mauve-pink.....
Jackmani. See color illustration.....
Jackmani rubra. A red form of the popular Jackmani.....
Jackmani superba. An improved violet-purple form of Jackmani.....
Kermesina. See color illustration.....
King Edward VII. A violet and crimson combination.....
King of the Belgians. Light mauve with blue bars.....
Lady Betty Balfour. A summer-flowering rich purple variety.....
Lady Caroline Neville. French white with mauve bars.....
Lady Northcliffe. Lavender, blue, and purple are blended in this hybrid.....
La France. Deep cobalt-blue with dark anthers.....
Lawsoniana. See color illustration.....
Lord Neville. See color illustration.....
Mme. Baron-Veillard. See color illustration.....
Mme. Edouard André. See color illustration.....

VILLE DE PARIS

ONLY in recent years have American gardeners been able to enjoy the rare beauty of the many Clematis hybrids. These European garden treasures are notable for their spectacular flowers. Outstanding in color and in form, they lend dignity and charm to any garden. Grown on trellises, arbors, pergolas, old tree-stumps, and walls, these climbing plants often flaunt their beauty in high places where they may be enjoyed from many parts of the garden. There are hybrids for almost every part of the garden since they vary from 6 to 12 feet or more in height.

Both the large- and the small-flowered varieties are well worth growing. While the large-flowered forms provide great richness of color, the small-flowered kinds impress us with their curiously formed flowers.

From a decorative standpoint these Clematis hybrids are most useful. They last well when cut and lend themselves to many unique arrangements.

ew Garden Treasure

Mr. G. J. Patijn. Unique, double, pale blue flowers.....
Mrs. Cholmondeley. See color illustration..
Nelly Moser. Pale mauve and white with red bars.....
Prins Hendrik. Large azure-blue flowers with ruffled petals.....
Ramona. Large lavender-blue flowers with dark anthers.....
The President. Rich reddish plum-violet blooms.....
Ville de Lyon. Carmine-red with darker centers.....
Ville de Paris. See color illustration.....
W. E. Gladstone. A new hybrid with large lilac blooms.....
William Kennett. Deep lavender flowers of exceptional size.....

Small-flowering Varieties

2-yr. plants, grown on own roots

Crispa. See color illustration.....
Flammula. Similar to Paniculata. Not hardy north of Long Island.....
Jouiniana, Spingarn Variety. Blooms in late summer with showy sprays of lavender flowers.....
Montana rubens. Rose, changing to deep pink. Blooms in May and June.....
Montana undulata. See color illustration..
Paniculata. Familiar autumn-flowering form. Fragrant white flowers.....
Recta. Shrubby form with clusters of fragrant white flowers.....
Tangutica obtusiuscula. See color illustration.....
Texensis. See color illustration.....
Troutbeckiana. A recently discovered lavender-flowering form.....
Virginiana. A native species with white flowers in late summer.....

Mrs. Cholmondeley

Comtesse de Bouchaud

Henryi

Texensis

Tangutica obtusiuscula

Mme. Edouard André

ON GROWING CLEMATIS

SOIL. A rich well-drained loam, loosened by the addition of sand or peat moss, is best. Roots packed in moss should be carefully removed and set in a hole large enough to accommodate them without crowding. Make certain that the collar of the plant is set 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the soil. Firm the soil well around the roots. Water frequently in dry weather.

LOCATION. A partially shaded location is ideal. If planted in full sun, shade the lower stems with low-growing plants. A mulch of peat moss is beneficial.

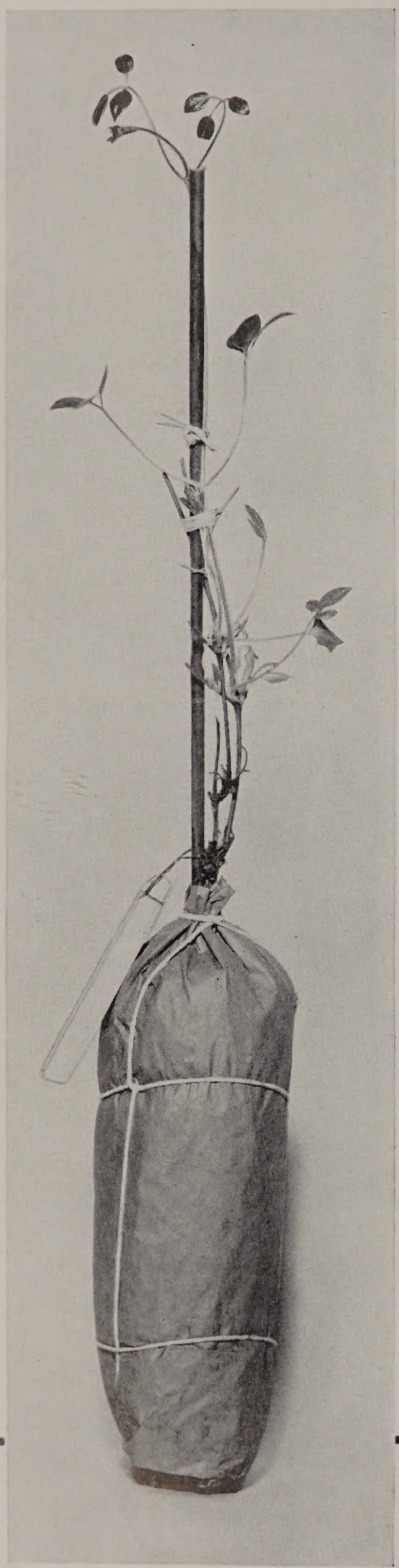
FERTILIZING. Well-rotted manure is preferred with fertilizer as a good second. Work it well into the soil without disturbing the roots. Use a little lime occasionally.

TRELLIS. Provide a support at once—a trellis, wire netting, old stumps, low shrubs, dead branches, or stone walls.

WINTER MULCH. With fall planting of Clematis use a mulch of straw, leaves, or peat moss for the first winter to prevent the soil from freezing and thawing, which sometimes damages the stems if they are unprotected. Mice and rabbits may be kept from eating the tops by hilling the soil up around the stems or by putting small screens around them.

PRUNING. Summer- and fall-blooming Clematis should be pruned back to 2 to 3 feet in early spring. Early spring bloomers flower on last year's wood, so remove only dead wood in very early spring.

A CLEMATIS PLANT READY FOR SHIPMENT



CLEMATIS JACKMANI. A vine of overwhelming gorgeousness suitable for trellis or porch decoration. Easy to grow. Blooms over a long season. Perfectly hardy and attracts favorable attention everywhere.

IT IS important to remind our garden-minded friends that all our plants are grown in sterilized soil to eliminate the damage done by nematodes or eelworms. By taking this precaution it is possible to ship all plants free of disease. Each plant is carefully packed for shipping as indicated in the illustration opposite, and complete planting directions are sent with each order.

A. E. WOHLERT

NARBERTH • PENNSYLVANIA

A·E·WOHLERT

The GARDEN NURSERIES

Narberth Pa.